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FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Middle East & North Africa

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DAMASCUS: PLO REJECTS EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI AGREEMENT

JN150926Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0915 GMT 18 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Beirut--The PLO has categorically rejected the Israeli-Egyptian agreement. The PLO spokesman said that the bilateral agreement between As-Sadat and Begin serves Israeli expansionist ambitions in the Middle East.

Need for Palestinian Role

JN170820Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 17 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Riyadh--'Abd al-Munsin Abu Mayzar, official PLO spokesman, has announced the organization's rejection of any settlement in the area at the expense of Palestinian and Arab rights. In a press statement published in Riyadh, Abu Mayzar pointed out that the Palestinians alone, led by their sole legitimate representative the PLO, have the right to express their own will and that any attempt to infringe upon this right will be considered aggression against the Palestinians and the Palestinian question itself.

Regarding the situation in Lebanon, Abu Mayzar asserted that Syria, the PLO and all the Moslem and Christian nationalist forces in Lebanon are working jointly against the plans to partition Lebanon, liquidate its Arabism and turn it into a new racist entity.

BAGHDAD: 'ARAFAT ADVISER NEAR CAMP DAVID

JN162004Y Baghdad Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1830 GMT 16 Sep 78 JN

[Text] A special report received by the Palestinian news agency affirms that Hani al-Hasan, political adviser to PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, is staying 5 km from Camp David, where the tripartite conference between Carter, As-Sadat and Begin is being held. The report says that Al-Hasan is now staying with Hashim Shurrabi, a Palestinian with U.S. citizenship who resides near Camp David.

It will be recalled that Hani al-Hasan went to the United States to attend the conference of the Arab students organization, which was held in Michigan last month. The students then refused to let Al-Hasan deliver a speech at the conference because of the policies of the PLO leadership. Al-Hasan was forced to leave the hall after the students protested his presence.

KUWAIT AL-WATAN ON AIMS OF STEADFASTNESS CONFERENCE

JN170830Y Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0745 GMT 17 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 17 September--The Kuwaiti newspaper AL-WATAN published here reports today that responsible sources in Damascus have confirmed that the conference of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front will be held in the Syrian capital on 20 September.

AL-WATAN says that the conference will adopt firm decisions to cope with the imperialist and Zionist challenges against the Arab nation. The conferees will also draft a strategy for the front to cope with the results of the Camp David summit.

The paper affirms that among the decisions which will be adopted is a decision stipulating the mobilization of the front's material and military capabilities in order to liberate the Arab soil and to enable the Palestinian Arab people to regain their full rights.

RIYAD SPEAKS OF ARAB MOVES AT UNITED NATIONS

NC1612327 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1312 GMT 16 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 16 September--Mahmud Riyad, the Arab League secretary general, will leave Cairo en route to New York early tomorrow, Sunday, to attend the 33d UN General Assembly session, which will begin next Tuesday.

Muhmud Riyad has stated that at the recent meetings of the Arab League Council, the Arab foreign ministers had prepared a plan for Arab moves at the United Nations. These moves are aimed at facing the international community with its responsibilities vis-a-vis Israel's continuing violations of human rights in the occupied Arab territories and its expansionist policy of setting up military settlements to insure a lasting occupation of the Arab territories.

Riyad added that the Arab foreign ministers will hold a series of meetings to coordinate the Arab attitude toward the international issues that will be discussed at the new UN session's meetings.

Leaves for Washington

NC1711507 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1130 GMT 17 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 17 September--Arab League Secretary General Mahmud Riyad left Cairo today for Washington on a visit to the United States that will last several days. During his visit, Riyad will attend the 33d session of the UN General Assembly, which begins on Tuesday.

YASIR 'ARAFAT, DELEGATION ARRIVE IN BUDAPEST

For Budapest radio and MTI accounts of the visit to Hungary of the PLO delegation led by the Executive Committee President Yasir 'Arafat, and for Budapest television and NEPSZABADSAG interviews with 'Arafat, see the Hungary section of the 18 September Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

Returns From Libya, Hungary

JN1811117 Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to Arab World 1000 GMT 18 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Brother Abu'Ammar, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the revolution forces, arrived in Beirut this morning following a visit to Hungary and Libya. During the visit, brother Abu 'Ammar had talks with high ranking officials in the two countries.

SHI'ITE IMAM CABLES 'ARAFAT ON SITUATION IN IRAN

JN1519507 Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to Arab World 1500 GMT 15 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, yesterday received a cable from the higher religious authority of the Shi'ite sect, Imam Ayatollah Khomein, dealing with the serious situation through which the Iranian people are passing as a result of the shah regime's oppressive measures.

In his cable Iman Khomein said that the Iranian people, who consider the Palestinian revolution as theirs, highly appreciate the Palestinian revolution's support for the struggle of the Iranian people with all the available information means to disclose the aspects of the current situation in Iran. Imam Khomein added that the victory of the Iranian people is a victory for the Palestinian people and free men in the area.

COMMITTEE TO FOLLOW UP IMAM'S DISAPPEARANCE

JN151209Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to Arab World 1000 GMT 15 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar has issued an order forming a special operations committee to follow up the disappearance of Imam Musa as-Sadr around the clock. We will broadcast a detailed report on this subject in our evening program today.

'Arafat, Khomeini Exchange Cables

JN151218Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to Arab World 1000 GMT 15 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, has received a cable from his eminence, the religious authority, Ayatollah Khomeini, concerning the issue of Imam Musa as-Sadr. The following is the text of the cable:

His excellency brother Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee: I have no news about the safety of His Eminence Imam Musa as-Sadr, chairman of the Supreme Islamic Shi'ite Council in Lebanon. This lack of news worries me. I hope that you will inform us of his whereabouts as soon as possible and bring news on his safety.

Brother Abu'Ammar replied with the following cable:

His Eminence, the religious authority: I received your cable today on the issue of his eminence, brother Imam Musa as-Sadr, chairman of the Supreme Islamic Shi'ite Council. We on our part are exerting utmost efforts in this connection because his eminence is dear to us and enjoys a high regard in addition to his religious status among us and the brothers in Lebanon.

I have sent a number of envoys to several places in this connection. I will inform Your Eminence as soon as we hear any reports on him. May God grant us success. I hope that you will pray that we will be successful.

VOP on Lebanese Strike

JN151916Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to Arab World 1520 GMT 15 Sep 78 JN

[Excerpts] Brothers, there is a general strike all over Lebanon today to express the popular wrath and concern over the disappearance of Imam Musa as-Sadr, chairman of the Supreme Shi'ite Council in Lebanon. The strike, which is in response to the call issued by the Supreme Shi'ite Council in Lebanon for a peaceful strike, will be complete with the participation of the Lebanese and Palestinian masses.

The Palestinian resistance, the Lebanese Nationalist Movement, the Dar al-Fatwa and the Shi'ite Council stressed the peaceful nature of the strike. The isolationist media, however, began propagating tendentious reports which tarnish the image of the imam and his moral character. The reports are aimed at sowing discord and causing international strife.

Contacts and efforts exerted by official and popular organizations so far have not resulted in any positive information on the whereabouts of Imam Musa as-Sadr. Regarding reports published in the Kuwaiti press that the imam is in Iran, it was made clear that these reports are not true. This was revealed by Ayatollah Khomeini in a cable to brother Abu 'Ammar, PLO Executive Committee chairman. Shi'ite authorities in the city of Qom in Iran also denied these reports.

Brother Abu 'Ammar has visited the Supreme Shi'ite Council in Lebanon, accompanied by brother Abu Hisham and brother Staff Col Abu al-Walid, chief of operations, in order to follow up the issue of the disappearance of Imam Musa as-Sadr. Abu 'Ammar continued his contacts at all official and popular levels with a number of Arab and European states to tackle this important, delicate and serious problem.

At another level, a responsible information source in the Palestinian revolution has stated the following:

The Lebanese masses are staging a peaceful demonstration to express the urgency of revealing the ramifications of the disappearance of Imam Musa as-Sadr and the Palestinian masses' backing of these demands. There must be concerted popular and official efforts in view of the imam's prominent position.

Brother Abu 'Ammar has issued instructions to set up a special operations committee to follow up the issue hourly.

FATAH'S ABU JIHAD MEETS WITH RIF'AT AL-ASAD

JN151601Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to Arab World 1500 GMT 15 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Brother Abu Jihad, member of the Fatah Central Committee and member of the General Command of the Al-'Asifah Forces, met in Damascus yesterday with Dr Rif'at al-Asad, member of the Ba'th Party Regional Command.

The discussion during the 2-hour meeting centered on the political situation on the Arab and Palestinian levels. A spirit of amity and positiveness prevailed during the meeting.

KIDNAPED PALESTINIAN WRITER REPORTEDLY RELEASED

JN162010Y Baghdad Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1830 GMT 16 Sep 78 JN

[Text] The Palestinian new agency, WAFA, has learned that Yasir 'Arafat's leadership was forced to release struggler Hanna Muqbil [secretary of the Palestinian Writers and Journalists Union] who was arrested by elements belonging to this leadership on (?2) September.

'Arafat's leadership was forced to take this action following pressure and protests from Palestinian popular organizations, headed by the Palestinian Writers and Journalists Union and including all Palestinian factions and the Lebanese national parties and movements, as well as some Arab and international organizations.

It will be recalled that 'Arafat's leadership had arrested struggler Hanna Muqbil, alias Abu Tha'ir, for his antisettlement stands. Abu Tha'ir had escaped an assassination attempt last July, by elements belonging to 'Arafat's leadership, as part of a campaign to escalate interfighting so as to suppress the voices opposing the settlement being undertaken by 'Arafat's leadership in the Palestinian arena.

INTERIOR MINISTERS TO MEET IN BAGHDAD 2 OCTOBER

JN171534Y Baghdad INA in English 1445 GMT 17 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad 17 September--The second conference of Arab interior ministers shall be held here on 2nd October. The 3-day conference will discuss matters pertaining to crime prevention, police functions and duties and other related topics for extensive cooperation among Arab countries.

KUWAIT

CABINET TO DISCUSS CAMP DAVID SUMMIT RESULTS

NC1811104Y Doha QNA in Arabic 1042 GMT 18 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Kuwait, 18 September--Kuwaiti Education Minister and acting Minister of State Jasim al-Marzuq has declined to comment on the results of the Camp David conference announced at dawn today.

Answering reporters' questions this morning, he said: We cannot comment on the announced results before the picture becomes clearer and the official results are known.

The Kuwaiti acting foreign minister [as received] said that the amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, will chair a special session of the Kuwaiti Cabinet tomorrow to discuss Arab developments and results of the Camp David conference and announce Kuwait's official position in this connection.

PRIME MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON INTERNAL, ARAB ISSUES

LD1511504Y Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 15 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpts] His Highness Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah, crown prince and prime minister, has made it clear that the constitution still stands and is in force, and that the state and its establishments act and operate according to its provisions. He said: All that was suspended was a limited number of rules affecting the National Assembly, and all the provisions of the constitution are still in force, including all rights, freedoms, guarantees and principles provided therein. He went on to say that the members of the committee for revising the constitution will be selected from inside and outside the cabinet. This was stated by Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah in an interview granted to Barjis Hamud al-Barjis, chairman of the board and director general of the KUWAIT NEWS AGENCY. During the interview his highness replied to questions on a number of local, gulf and Arab issues.

The crown prince and prime minister stressed that security and stability prevail throughout the country thanks to the grace of God and to our traditions and sublime Islamic principles which have distinguished our Kuwaiti society since ancient times.

He said that at present a study is underway to amend the contents of some laws such as the penal law and the law of residence in accordance with Kuwait's interests and to insure security and stability. Regarding the government's plans to confront the rise in the cost of living, His Highness Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdullah declared that there are many means to confront this subject, on which a general study is now taking place. Among such means are increasing wages, holding down prices, or expanding the government's policy of subsidies on essential materials and commodities. But what is important is to make sure that the real value of individual incomes is maintained. His Highness spoke about the government's plans and stressed its intention to encourage and to promote industrial, agricultural and housing projects and to build up public services in various parts of the country.

Regarding cooperation in the gulf, his highness the crown prince and prime minister stressed that cooperation exists in many spheres and what is required at this stage is to draw up an ideal formula for organizing this cooperation. He said: the countries of the region should (?keep) away from international disputes and themselves take responsibility for the region's security.

Regarding the events in Iran, His Highness Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah declared that Iran is a Moslem neighbor; we are linked with its friendly people by fraternal and historic relations. Naturally its events are of great interest on regional, Arab and international levels. He said: Without any doubt elements with aims and designs remote from the true interests of Iran have exploited the attempts of some to express, with good intentions, their demands. His highness went on to say: We are confident that his majesty the shah, with his wisdom and farsightedness, will overcome this problem for the well-being and stability of neighbor Iran and the progress and the prosperity of its friendly people.

In reply to a question about Kuwait's role in Arab and international diplomacy, His Highness Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah stressed that this diplomacy is based on solid and known principles, namely (working) to strengthen Arab solidarity, and commitment to the causes of our Arab nation, foremost of which is the Palestine question. In the international sphere Kuwaiti diplomacy is committed to the UN Charter and the principles of nonalinement and is working for peace based on justice and supports the rights of people to self-determination.

His highness spoke about the Camp David conference and once again emphasized the need not to anticipate events. He said: Despite earlier experiences which do not provide grounds for optimism, what is important in these matters is that the result should realize the Arab interest by Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and by restoring the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

In reply to a question about an official report from Damascus that the Confrontation and Steadfastness Front intends to convene a summit conference to draw up plans to confront the Camp David summit, his highness replied: Kuwait, in accordance with one of the basic principles of its policy, namely constant work for the unity of Arab ranks, and in its capacity as member of the Arab Solidarity Committee, and in its belief that the Arabs' strength lies in their cohesion and solidarity and cooperation, hopes that all Arab conferences and efforts at this stage are directed at restoring Arab solidarity and reaching a single view to face the next stage.

His Highness Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah was asked if Kuwait intends to make a new initiative in Lebanon in partnership with other sister countries to prevent the continuing deterioration of events there. He said: The situation in Lebanon causes pain and bitterness in the soul of every Arab who is sincere to his Arabism and nation. He expressed his belief that the first step should come from the Lebanese people themselves, who should realize that they have most to lose from the continuation of the bloodshed.

His highness said: The Arab nation should also be aware of the enormity of the material, human and cultural loss brought upon it by the events in Lebanon. He went on to say: Kuwait remains constantly ready to exert all efforts to deal with this tragic situation, whether by its own personal initiative or in participation with other sister countries.

AMIR HOLDS TALKS WITH PLO, FATAH OFFICIALS

LD171816Y Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 17 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad, amir of the state of Kuwait, today met a Palestinian delegation now on a visit to Kuwait led by 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, PLO spokesman, and Abu Mazin, member of Fatah's Central Committee. The talks dealt with the tense situation in Lebanon and developments in the Arab situation.

SAUDI ARABIA

JORDANIAN INTERIOR MINISTER ARRIVES, MEETS KING KHALID

JN161238Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 16 Sep 78 JN

[Text] His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia received [Jordanian] Interior Minister Sulayman 'Arar in At-Ta'if this morning. On arrival in At-Ta'if this morning, 'Arar said that during his visit he will meet with Saudi officials to exchange views on issues concerning relations between the two countries.

Meets Interior Minister

LD171716Y Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 17 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpts] Talks began in At-Ta'if this morning between Saudi Interior Minister Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and Jordanian Interior Minister Sulayman 'Arar to discuss cooperation between the security services of the two countries.

After the meeting 'Arar told SNA that the kingdom and Jordan were engaged in the task of laying down a basis for full cooperation between the security organs of the two countries and for facilitating the entry into and residence in each country of the nationals of the other.

Prince Nayif said the visit afforded the most suitable opportunity to discuss matters which had already been tackled in Amman last year and that views were in agreement on all questions discussed. He said another meeting will be held before the Jordanian minister leaves to agree on the decisions to be implemented. A joint committee has been formed to draft the points agreed upon. He added that there were other points on which it will be necessary to reach agreement in the future and that these all stemmed from the spirit of the conference of Arab interior ministers held in Cairo last year.

UAE

VICE PRESIDENT LEAVES FOR CAIRO ON OFFICIAL VISIT

JN180807Y Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0705 GMT 18 Sep 78 JN

[Excerpts] Dubayy--UAE Vice President and ruler of Dubai His Highness Shaykh Rashid ibn Sa'id al-Maktum and the delegation accompanying him left the country for Cairo at 0900 today on a 3-day official visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt. The delegation accompanying the vice president is made up of Hamdan ibn Rashid, minister of finance and industry; Ahmad Khalifah as-Suwaydi, minister of foreign affairs; Muhammad Sa'id al-Mulla, minister of communications; Sa'id Ahmad al-Ghabbash, minister of planning; 'Abdallah al-Mazru'i, minister of labor and social affairs; Mahdi al-Tajir, UAE ambassador in London; Hamid ibn Duray, minister plenipotentiary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and a private escort.

The EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY has learned that Ahmad Khalifah as-Suwaydi, minister of foreign affairs, will join the delegation at the end of his current visit to Iran.

YEMEN--PDRY

MUHAMMAD TO HEAD DELEGATION TO SUMMIT IN DAMASCUS

LD171750Y Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 17 Sep 78 LD/EA

[Summary] Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad will head a PDRY delegation to the meeting of the Arab Steadfastness and Confrontation Front to be held in Damascus on 20 September. The delegation will include Foreign Minister Muhammad Salih Muti', Communications and Transportation Minister 'Abdallah 'Ushaysh, and 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, chairman of the Oil and Minerals Corporation.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad will leave Aden tomorrow for Baghdad. He will proceed from there to Damascus for the Arab summit.

PRESS ATTACKS YAR, FOREIGN INTERFERENCE

LD151730Y Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 15 Sep 78 LD/EA

[Text] The newspaper AR-RABI ASHAR MIN UKTUBAR has said that when we carefully examine the successive statements put out by the San'a' rulers, which are characterized by misleading and fabrication, we see that the current political situation in the Yemeni area is becoming increasingly complex.

In its editorial today, the paper says that the San'a' rulers and their allies in the area are trying to adapt their facade to mask the true nature of their allegations, and are using the ploy of jumping in first with rash statements which depict the San'a' rulers as being exposed to provocation by Democratic Yemen. In fact, the aim of the San'a' rulers and the historical enemies of the Yemeni people, together with the imperialist camp, particularly U.S. imperialism, is to strike at Democratic Yemen--the revolutionary beacon which inspires the national liberation movement in the Arabian Peninsula region to resume its militant march with firmer resolve.

UKTUBAR points to the pledge that has been made by those who are doing everything possible to gratify this protector, whose coffers are overflowing with money which he lavishes on them in return for causing the death of Yemenis through a war which this protector is preparing. It says the position of this octopus has become reinforced and its role in conspiracy and aggression against our people has been heightened.

Foreign interference and the compounding of the atmosphere of conflict and war now evident in our Yemeni homeland is just a practical and living embodiment of this octopus and its conditions, demands and [words indistinct] that are imposed on our people.

AS-SADAT'S SPEECH AT WASHINGTON'S SIGNING CEREMONY

NC180454Y Cairo MENA in English 0415 GMT 18 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Washington, Sep 18 (MENA)--In a speech in the signing ceremony President as-Sadat said:

Dear President Carter, in this historic moment I would like to express to you my heart-felt congratulations and appreciations. For long days and nights you devoted your time and energy to the pursuit of peace. You have been most courageous when you have taken this gigantic step of convening this meeting. The challenge was great and the risks were high and so was your determination. You made a commitment to be a full partner in this process. I am happy to say you have honoured your commitment.

The signing of the framework of the comprehensive peace settlement has a significance far beyond the event, signals the emergence of a new peace initiative with the American nation in the heart of the entire process. In the weeks ahead important decisions have to be made. We are to proceed on the road of peace. We have to reaffirm the faith of the Palestinian people in the ideal of peace. The continuation of your active role is indispensable. We need your help and the support of the American people. Let me seize this opportunity to thank each and every American for his genuine interest in the cause of people in the Middle East.

My friend, we came to Camp David with all the good will and faith we possess and we left Camp David a few minutes ago with a renewed sense of hope and inspiration. We are looking forward to the days ahead with an added determination to pursue the noble goal of peace. Your able assistance spared no effort to bring out this happy conclusion. We appreciate the spirit and dedication. Our hosts at Camp David and the State of Maryland were most generous and hospitable. To each one of them, and for all those who are watching this great event, I say thank you. Let's join in a prayer to God Almighty, to guide our path. Let us pledge to make the spirit of Camp David a new chapter in the history of our nations. Thank you, Mr. President.

MENA Reports Peace Documents

NC180533Y Cairo MENA English 0335 GMT 18 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Washington, Sep 18 (MENA)--Egyptian President as-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin, with President Carter signing as a witness, tonight put their signatures on two documents for realizing a comprehensive settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The first agreement is called "Framework for Peace in the Mideast" and the second is called a "Framework for the Conclusion of a Peace Treaty Between Egypt and Israel".

American administration officials who took part in the thirteen-day Camp David summit said the resolution of the Mideast dispute required continuing negotiations. The documents that were signed tonight provide the framework for these continuing negotiations, the officials added. In announcing the agreements reached, President Carter said that the two documents were drafted in the course of "very difficult, intense" negotiations.

The first document, which is entitled "The Framework of Peace in the Middle East," defines the principles that may apply to the negotiation of peace treaties between Israel and all of its neighbors.

The second document, entitled "The Framework of a Peace Treaty Between Egypt and Israel," focuses on developing an agreed basis to permit the progressive resolution of the Palestinian issue over the next five years. The officials said the parties to the Camp David meeting agreed on the need for such a transitional period, during which the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza will obtain full autonomy, self-government, which would replace the existing Israeli military government.

The official said Jordan will be invited to join in the negotiations designed to work out the modalities of setting up these transitional arrangements. There is also some provision in the agreement for a Jordanian security role, if Jordan should so desire, the officials added.

During the transitional period of five years, the agreement provides for negotiations involving Egypt, Israel and Jordan--if it agrees to participate--as well as representatives of the self-governing Palestinians on the issue of the final status of the West Bank and Gaza, and also to conclude a peace treaty directly between Jordan and Israel, the officials said.

These negotiations, as stipulated in the agreement, will be based on all the provisions and principles of Security Council Resolution 242, which calls on Israel to withdraw from all territories occupied in 1967, the officials emphasized. Under the agreements signed tonight there will also be no new Israeli settlements in the area during the negotiations to establish self-government.

According to American officials, this agreement provides recognition for the legitimate rights of the Palestinians and, at the same time, also provides for security arrangements designed to protect and enhance Israel's security.

With regard to the Palestinians, the officials said the agreement provides that they will have an opportunity to decide how they wish to govern themselves in the context of the autonomy and self-government.

The officials said the representatives of the Palestinians will be directly involved in the negotiations which will involve the period beyond the five years and hence, which affect their future.

The elected representatives of the Palestinians will have an opportunity, which is provided for, to pass judgment on the agreement which regulates or resolves the issue of the final status of the area.

The officials said the document also provides for security arrangements and commitments to peace "which we expect should be part of any comprehensive settlement between Israel and each of its neighbors."

The document, the officials added, also refers to such arrangements as special security, arrangements involving demilitarized zones, limited armaments areas, early warning stations, the presence of international forces, agreed measures for monitoring the security problem, a local police, which will continue liaison with internal security matters, with designated representatives from Israel, Jordan and Egypt.

The officials said the second agreement, entitled "a framework for the conclusion of a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel," affirms both Israel's willingness to make peace and to establish normal relations with Israel [as received].

The negotiations leading to this agreement resulted also in provisions for security zones and, again, there are several different kinds of security zones and this will be made public tomorrow, the officials added. There are, as well, provisions for an agreement on the limitation of forces and armaments in the area, on the phased withdrawal of Israeli forces from all of Sinai and for the return of the Sinai airfields to Egyptian civilian control.

The agreement, the officials stressed, provides that the first major Israeli withdrawal will take place between three to nine months after the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, which itself should be signed within three months of this framework agreement. During the signing ceremony at the White House a jubilant Begin said "let us hope we shall sign it earlier than three months."

The officials, however, pointed out that the first major Israeli withdrawal will be from a sizable part of the Sinai and emphasized that it will take place between three to nine months after the signing of the peace treaty. The peace treaty itself, the officials underlined, should be signed within three months of the signing of this framework agreement.

The officials said that at the completion of this first major interim withdrawal, normal relations will be established between Egypt and Israel. The final Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai, the officials declared, will take place between two to three years after the signing of the peace treaty. The officials also noted that there is one major issue on which agreement has not been reached and that is the issue of settlements in Sinai.

The officials stated the positions of two parties as follows:

Egypt states that agreement to remove Israeli settlements from Egyptian territory is a prerequisite to a peace treaty.

Israel states that the issue of the Israeli settlements should be resolved during the peace negotiations. The officials said within two weeks the Knesset will decide on the issue of the settlements.

The officials expressed hope that Jordan will choose to take part in the process. They said President Carter will be in touch with King Husayn on the subject prior even to the monarch's scheduled visit to the United States in the next several weeks.

The officials also noted that President as-Sadat has already been in touch with King Husayn in the course of negotiations and said that it is the hope and expectation that this framework is such that Jordan can see its way clear to taking part, because, explained the officials, Jordan's interests will be protected and positively served by its participation.

As far as the moderate Palestinians are concerned, the administration officials said it is their expectation that now discussions will take place with Jordan and with the Palestinians who live in the West Bank and Gaza regarding the necessary modalities for the setting up of a process which would lead to the emergence of several governing institutions and political processes.

The officials called the signing of the two documents last night a "significant step forward" in the process of seeking a final resolution of the Mideast dispute. The officials noted that resolution of the dispute will require continuing negotiations and the two documents provide the framework for peace in the Mideast.

The officials recalled that when President Carter took office, in addressing himself to the Mideast issue, he repeatedly stressed, and he was also echoed in this by the leaders concerned, that there are three major issues that need to be tackled if the Mideast dispute is to be brought nearer to resolution. The issues, the officials added, are those of peace, on withdrawal and security and of the Palestinians.

Sitting behind a mahogany glittering desk under a battery of camera lights and flashes, the leaders of Egypt, America and Israel exchanged the documents to each other after signing them. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance presented them to the leaders and then collected them and placed in a folder as he stood behind the three leaders.

After the signing, the leaders stood up and before they walked away from the desk, President Carter picked up the pens each signed with, the which were left on the desk. He presented one of them to President as-Sadat and another to Begin.

Before the ceremony came to a close, Begin hugged and embraced President Carter and then did the same with President as-Sadat.

The signing ceremony was attended by a number of senators. These included senators George Mcgovern, Abraham Ribicoff, Jacob Javits, William Proxmire, Charles Percy, Senator Henry Jackson and others.

Text of 'Peace Framework'

LD180914Y Cairo MENA in English 0750 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Washington, Sept 18 (MENA)--Following is the text of the framework of peace in the Middle East agreed at Camp David:

Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt; and Menahem Begin, prime minister of Israel; met with Jimmy Carter, President of the United States of America, at Camp David from September 5 to September 17, 1978, and have agreed on the following framework for peace in the Middle East. They invite other parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict to adhere to it.

Preamble

The search for peace in the Middle East must be guided by the following:

--The agreed basis for a peaceful settlement of the conflict between Israel and its neighbors is United Nations Security Council Resolution 242, in all its parts.

The texts of Resolutions 242 and 338 will be annexed to this document.

After four wars during thirty years, despite intensive human efforts, the Middle East, which is the cradle of civilization and the birthplace of three great religions, does not yet enjoy the blessings of peace. The people of the Middle East yearn for peace so that the vast human and natural resources of the region can be turned to the pursuits of peace and so that this area can become a model for coexistence and cooperation among nations.

The historic initiative of President as-Sadat in visiting Jerusalem and the reception accorded to him by the parliament, government and people of Israel, and the reciprocal visit of Prime Minister Begin to Ismailia, the peace proposals made by both leaders, as well as the warm reception of these missions by the peoples of both countries, have created an unprecedented opportunity for peace which must not be lost if this generation and future generations are to be spared the tragedies of war.

The provisions of the charter of the United Nations and the other accepted norms of international law and legitimacy now provide accepted standards for the conduct of relations among all states.

To achieve a relationship of peace, in the spirit of Article 2 of the United Nations Charter, future negotiations between Israel and any neighbor prepared to negotiate peace and security with it, are necessary for the purpose of carrying out all the provisions and principles of Resolutions 242 and 338.

Peace requires respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of every state in the area and their right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries free from threats or acts of force.

Progress toward the goal can accelerate movement toward a new era of reconcilation in the Middle East marked by copperation in promoting economic development, in maintaining stability, and in assuring security.

Security is enhanced by a relationship of peace and by cooperation between nations which enjoy normal relations. In addition, under the terms of peace treaties, the parties can, on the basis of reciprocity, agree to special security arrangements such as demilitarized zones, limited armaments areas, early warning stations, the presence of international forces, liaison, agreed measures for monitoring, and other arrangements that they agree are useful.

Taking these factors into account, the parties are determined to reach a just, comprehensive, and durable settlement of the Middle East conflict through the conclusion of peace treaties based on Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 in all their parts. Their purpose is to achieve peace and good neighborly relations. They recognize that, for peace to endure, it must involve all those who have been most deeply affected by the conflict. They therefore agree that this framework as appropriate is intended by them to constitute a basis for peace not only between Egypt and Israel, but also between Israel and each of its other neighbors which is prepared to negotiate peace with Israel on this basis. With that objective in mind, they have agreed to proceed as follows:

(A) Egypt and Israel agree that, in order to ensure a peaceful and orderly transfer of authority, and taking into account the security concerns of all the parties, there should be transitional arrangements for the West Bank and Gaza for a period not exceeding five years. In order to provide full autonomy to the inhabitants, under these arrangements the Israeli military government and its civilian administration will be withdrawn as soon as a self-governing authority has been freely elected by the inhabitants of these areas to replace the existing military government. To negotiate the details of a transitional arrangements, [as received] the government of Jordan will be invited to join the negotiations on the basis of this framework. These new arrangements should give due consideration both to the principle of self-government by the inhabitants of these territories and to the legitimate security concerns of the parties involved.

(B) Egypt, Israel, and Jordan will agree on the modalities for establishing the elected self-governing authority in the West Bank and Gaza. The delegations of Egypt and Jordan may include Palestinians from the West Bank and Gaza or other Palestinians as mutually agreed. The parties will negotiate an agreement which will define the powers and responsibilities of the self-governing authority to be exercised in the West Bank and Gaza. A withdrawal of Israeli armed forces will take place and there will be a redeployment of the remaining Israeli forces into specified security locations. The agreement will also include arrangements for assuring internal and external security and public order. A strong local police force will be established, which may include Jordanian citizens. In addition, Israeli and Jordanian forces will participate in joint patrols and in the manning of control posts to assure the security of the borders.

(C) When the self-governing authority (administrative council) in the West Bank and Gaza is established and inaugurated, the transitional period of five years will begin. As soon as possible, but not later than the third year after the beginning of the transitional period, negotiations will take place to determine the final status of the West Bank and Gaza and its relationship with its neighbors, and to conclude a peace treaty between Israel and Jordan by the end of the transitional period.

These negotiations will be conducted among Egypt, Israel, Jordan, and the elected representatives of the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza. Two separate but related committees will be convened, one committee, consisting of representatives of Israel and representatives of Jordan to be joined by the elected representatives of the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza, to negotiate the peace treaty between Israel and Jordan, taking into account the agreement reached on the final status of the West Bank and Gaza. The negotiations shall be based on all the provisions and principles of UN Security Council Resolution 242. The negotiations will resolve, among other matters, the location of the boundaries and the nature of the security arrangements.

The solution from the negotiations must also recognize the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and their just requirements. In this way, the Palestinians will participate in the determination of their own future through:

1--The negotiations among Egypt, Israel, Jordan and the representatives of the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza to agree on the final status of the West Bank and Gaza and other outstanding issues by the end of the transitional period.

2--Submitting their agreement to a vote by the elected representatives of the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza.

3--Providing for the elected representatives of the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza to decide how they shall govern themselves consistent with the provisions of their agreement.

4--Participating as stated above in the work of the committee negotiating the peace treaty between Israel and Jordan.

[The following alphabetical and numerical subdivision notations are as received]

E. All necessary measures will be taken and provisions made to assure the security of Israel and its neighbors during the transitional period and beyond. To assist in providing such security, (?a strong) local police force will be constituted by the self-governing authority. It will be composed of inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza. The police will maintain continuing liaison on internal security matters with the designated Israeli, Jordanian, and Egyptian officers.

4. During the transitional period, representatives of Egypt, Israel, Jordan, and the self-governing authority will constitute a continuing committee to decide by agreement on the modalities of admission of persons displaced from the West Bank and Gaza in 1967, together with necessary measures to prevent disruption and disorder. Other matters of common concern may also be dealt with by this committee.

5. Egypt and Israel will work with each other and with other interested parties to establish agreed procedures for a prompt, just and permanent implementation of the resolution of the refugee problem.

B. Egypt--Israel

1. Egypt and Israel undertake not to resort to the threat or the use of force to settle disputes. Any disputes shall be settled by peaceful means in accordance with the provisions of Article 33 of the Charter of the United Nations.

2. In order to achieve peace between them, the parties agree to negotiate in good faith with a goal of concluding within three months from the signing of this framework a peace treaty between them, while inviting the other parties to the conflict to proceed simultaneously to negotiate and conclude similar peace treaties with a view to achieving a comprehensive peace in the area. The framework for the conclusion of a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel will govern the peace negotiations between them. The parties will agree on the modalities and the timetable or the implementation of their obligations under the treaty.

C. Associated principles

1. Egypt and Israel state that the principles and provisions described below should apply to peace treaties between Israel and each of its neighbors--Egypt, Jordan, Syria and Lebanon.

2. Signatories shall establish among themselves relationships normal to states at peace with one another. To this end, they should undertake to abide by all the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations. Steps to be taken in this respect include:

(A) Full recognition;

(B) Abolishing economic boycotts;

(C) Guaranteeing that under their jurisdiction the citizens of the other parties shall enjoy the protection of the due process of law.

3. Signatories should explore possibilities for economic development in the context of final peace treaties, with the objective of contributing to the atmosphere of peace, cooperation and friendship which is their common goal.

4. Claims comissions may be established for the mutual settlement of all financial claims

5. The United States shall be invited to participate in the talks on matters related to the modalities of the implementation of the agreements and working out the timetable for the carrying out of the obligations of the parties.

6. The United Nations Security Council shall be requested to endorse the peace treaties and ensure that their provisions shall not be violated. The permanent members of the Security Council shall be requested to underwrite the peace treaties and ensure respect for their provisions. They (?will) also be requested to conform their policies and actions with the undertakings contained in this framework.

For the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt

For the Government of Israel

[as received]

Witnessed by:

Jimmy Carter, President of the United States of America

Text of United Nations Security Council Resolution 242 of November 22, 1967

The Security Council, expressing its continuing concern with the grave situation in the Middle East, emphasizing the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by war and the need to work for a just and lasting peace in which every state in the area can live in security, emphasizing further that all member states in their acceptance of the Charter of the United Nations have undertaken a commitment to act in accordance with Article 2 of the charter,

1. Affirms that the fulfillment of charter principles requires the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East which should include the application of both the following principles:

(I) Withdrawal of Israeli armed forces from territories occupied in the recent conflict;

(II) Termination of all claims or states of belligerency and respect for and acknowledgment of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of every state in the area and their right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries free from threats or acts of force;

2. Affirms further the necessity

(A) For guaranteeing freedom of navigation through international waterways in the area;

(B) For achieving a just settlement of the refugee problem;

(C) For guaranteeing the territorial inviolability and political independence of every state in the area, through measures including the establishment of demilitarized zones;

3. Requests the secretary general to designate a special representative to proceed to the Middle East to establish and maintain contacts with the states concerned in order to promote agreement and assist efforts to achieve a peaceful and accepted settlement in accordance with the provisions and principles of this resolution.

4. Requests the secretary general to report to the Security Council on the progress of the efforts of the special representative as soon as possible.

Text of United Nations Security Council Resolution 338 adopted by the Security Council at its 1747th meeting, on 21/22 October 1973

The Security Council

1. Calls upon all parties to the present fighting to cease all firing and terminate all military activity immediately, no later than 12 hours after the moment of the adoption of this decision, in the positions they now occupy;

2. Calls upon the parties concerned to start immediately after the cease-fire the implementation of Security Council Resolution 242 (1967) in all of its parts;

3. Decides that, immediately and concurrently with the cease-fire, negotiations start between the parties concerned under appropriate auspices aimed at establishing a just and durable peace in the Middle East.

AS-SADAT TO ADDRESS NATION, HOLD MEETINGS

NC180657Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0642 GMT 18 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Washington, 18 September--President Anwar as-Sadat will address the nation on 28 September, the anniversary of the death of the late President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir. In his speech to the people, President as-Sadat will explain the dimensions of the Camp David agreements.

To Meet With Congress

NC180657Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0645 GMT 18 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Washington, 18 September--President Anwar as-Sadat will meet tomorrow morning, Tuesday, with the members of the U.S. Senate and House Foreign Relations Committees in a joint session. The president will discuss with the two committees the Camp David negotiations and the agreements reached as a result.

With Politicians, Businessmen

NC180738Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0647 GMT 18 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Washington, 18 September--President Anwar as-Sadat will today hold a series of meetings with a number of U.S. politicians and businessmen. He will first receive former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. He will then receive former U.S. Vice President Nelson Rockefeller and later a group of businessmen, including David Rockefeller, president of the Chase Manhattan Bank.

Visit to Austria Canceled

NC180451Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0150 GMT 18 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 17 September--In its Monday issue the newspaper AL-AKHBAR says that President Anwar as-Sadat's trip to Austria has been canceled. The paper says that President as-Sadat will leave Washington on Wednesday for Morocco and will return to Cairo on Friday.

CAIRO RADIO 18 SEPTEMBER PRESS REVIEW ON TALKS

NC180911Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0610 GMT 18 Sep 78 NC

[Press review]

[Excerpts] The Camp David document has been announced. President Anwar as-Sadat, President Jimmy Carter and Israeli Prime Minister Begin signed two agreements at an early hour this morning, Cairo time.

The first pertains to the framework of peace in the Middle East and the second pertains to the peace agreement between Egypt and Israel.

The news of the agreement to declare the Camp David document and signing of the two agreements pertaining to the establishment of peace is a scoop in view of the timing of the agreement, as far as today's papers are concerned. Today's papers are replete with reports on the efforts exerted to rescue the conference at the last minute.

Thus, the Camp David conference has ended after twelve days [as heard] of talks. The reports say that President as-Sadat will return to Cairo on Friday, God willing, and that he will stop over in Morocco only.

Under the heading "The Next Round After Camp David," AL-AKHBAR says: The Camp David conference has ended. If there are some activities taking place during the last moments of the conference, they will only be final arrangements that do not touch the essence of the result reached at the conference, which has lasted longer than it should have. The arrangements will deal with the announcement of the result and with the text or texts to be announced.

AL-AKHBAR adds: We are not speaking about the result itself, but we are looking forward to and are waiting until the result is announced to the people and until it appears with its dimensions and trends. We are pointing to an inescapable fact--a fact underlined by the result and indicated by the inclinations which have preceded this result in the last days and hours of the conference. The fact is that there must be another round after the Camp David conference--a round of serious and decisive work, which does not tolerate waiting or negligence.

One fact is certain, at least as far as we are concerned. It is that Egypt has never looked at the Camp David conference as a goal at which all the hopes and activities will end. It has always looked at it as a means to the goal which it wants in the establishment of a just peace that would achieve security and stability in the area and in the world, which greatly needs security and stability.

Concluding its article, AL-AKHBAR says: Camp David has resulted in one definite fact: It has revealed Begin's obdurancy and his belittlement of the peace talks which took place at the highest level. However, the definite truth as far as we are concerned is that we are now before a new round of serious work and immense efforts--a round that will be greatly different in form and method from the previous round. The coming days, as far as we are concerned, will be days of continuous work and swift movement in every sphere dictated by the situation.

SOUTH KOREAN FINANCE MINISTER ARRIVES IN CAIRO

NC1/1933Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1807 GMT 17 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 17 September--South Korean Finance Minister Kim Yong-hwan arrived in Cairo this evening at the head of a Korean delegation on a 4-day visit to Egypt. The Korean minister stated on arrival that he will conduct talks with Finance Minister Dr Salah Hamid, Economy and Economic Cooperation Minister Dr Hamid as-Sayih, and the governor of the Central Bank regarding the strengthening of economic relations between Egypt and Korea.

AMMAN RADIO REPORTS ON OUTCOME OF CAMP DAVID SUMMIT

JN1807327 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 18 Sep 78 JN

[Text] U.S. President Jimmy Carter declared in the White House early today that the Camp David summit has achieved progress beyond any expectations. President Carter added, however, that certain great obstacles would have to be overcome.

President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin signed two documents defining the framework of a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East following 13 days of negotiations. President Carter countersigned these documents as a witness.

The first document defines the general principles of this settlement, and the second provides for signing a peace treaty [mu'ahadat salam] between Egypt and Israel within 3 months and for full Israeli withdrawal from Sinai 2 or 3 years later.

Regarding the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, the agreement recommends a 5-year transitional period. During this period, the inhabitants of these areas will be granted full self-rule but Israel will maintain a military presence in specific places.

During these neogitations, Israel pledged to halt the establishment of new Jewish settlements in the territories it occupied in 1967.

An official U.S. source has stated that the negotiations, which will continue, will be based on all the provisions and bases stipulated in Security Council Resolution 242. The U.S. official said that the main point of difference which was not surmounted at Camp David is represented in the settlements Israel has set up in Sinai. The two documents that were signed by President as-Sadat and Menahem Begin provide that the dismantling of these settlements is a precondition for signing a peace treaty. On its part, Israel believes that this issue must be resolved during the course of negotiations, because the Israeli Knesset must settle this issue within 2 weeks from now.

The U.S. official added that Israel expressed willingness to recognize Egyptian sovereignty over Sinai and that Israel will make a basic and preliminary withdrawal from the peninsula within 3 to 9 months after the signing of the peace treaty.

U.S. officials have stated that following the first Israeli withdrawal from Sinai, full diplomatic relations should be established between Egypt and Israel and that the military forces in Sinai should be defined.

President Carter, President as-Sadat and Menahem Begin arrived at the White House at dawn today by helicopter. As-Sadat stated that the United States must continue its effective role in the Middle East negotiations. President as-Sadat then lauded President Carter's efforts during the conference. He said: Let us pledge to make the spirit of Camp David a new chapter in the history of our nations.

Begin expressed his conviction that the two Camp David agreements can represent a basis for achieving progress and establishing peace in the Middle East. The Israeli prime minister expressed the hope that a peace treaty will be signed between Egypt and Israel in less than 3 months.

Jordan has been invited to participate in the negotiations on the future of the West Bank. Syria and Lebanon have also been invited to negotiate with Israel on matters concerning them.

Press Reports

JN1810J9 [Editorial Report JN] In their second edition of 18 September, the three main Jordanian dailies, AR-RA'Y, AD-DUSTUR and AL-AKHBAR, print on their front pages and in banner headlines news reports on the Egyptian-Israeli peace agreement.

AR-RA'Y and AD-DUSTUR make no mention of the invitation to Jordan to participate in the negotiations pertaining to the future of the West Bank.

AR-RA'Y cites an official U.S. source as saying "the two documents stipulate a series of provisions to insure Israel's security. These provisions provide for the establishment of demilitarized zones as well as areas with specified troops and arms. The provisions also provide for the erection of advanced observation stations, and for the local police force to guarantee internal security. Electronic observation posts will be set up in Sinai, and Israel will undertake to return the air bases in Sinai to Egyptian civil supervision."

In its story, AL-AKHBAR cites President Carter as saying "that the peace agreement in the Middle East will enable the Palestinians to exercise their rights. It will also lead to the signing of a peace treaty between Israel and Jordan."

AMMAN REPORTS KING HUSAYN'S INTERVIEW WITH U.S. TV

JN1513061 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 15 Sep 78 JN

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn has said that Jordan cannot accept any Israeli military presence in the occupied West Bank within the context of a peaceful settlement in the Middle East.

In an interview with a U.S. television network broadcast last night, his majesty said that it is possible to draw up a timetable for Israel's withdrawal from the West Bank during a transitional period. He added that he will not accept any agreement reached at Camp David if it includes the presence of Israeli troops in the West Bank.

His majesty said that President as-Sadat had informed him in a telephone call last Monday that the talks between him, President Carter and Menahem Begin were very tough. As-Sadat told him he wants more time to see if Camp David will result in a plan for a comprehensive settlement, and the added that if there were no positive proposals, he would work to minimize the dangers resulting from this. His majesty further said that President as-Sadat had promised to call him again once matters become clearer so as to keep him informed about the developments.

His majesty said that President as-Sadat went to Camp David not only to get a framework for the negotiations, but also to arrive at a definite plan to implement Security Council Resolution 242, which calls for Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967. His majesty added that he is not very optimistic about the results of the summit. He further said that he is not thinking of participating in the Camp David meetings or sending a delegate to the conference.

His majesty had earlier explained that Jordan will not participate in any negotiations that are not based on the principles necessary for the success of a peaceful settlement. The first of these principles is Israel's commitment to withdraw from all the occupied Arab territories and to recognize the Palestinian people's right to self-determination.

KING HUSAYN ARRIVES IN MADRID 15 SEPTEMBER

JN151839Y Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 15 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Their Majesties King Husayn and Queen Nur arrived in Madrid from London this evening on a visit of several days to Spain. Their majesties were received at Madrid airport by Their Majesties King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia and a number of high-ranking Spanish officials.

Their Majesties King Husayn and Queen Nur ended their private visit of several days to Britain today. During the visit his majesty had talks with British Prime Minister James Callaghan on the latest developments in the Middle East situation.

MINISTER OF STATE RECEIVES USSR FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL

JN171308Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 17 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hasan Ibrahim this morning received (Vilaf), director of the Middle East Department at the Soviet Foreign Ministry [title as heard]. During the meeting, they discussed the work of the 33d ordinary session of the UN General Assembly which will begin in the next 2 days.

They also discussed the prospects for cooperation regarding the topics listed for discussion on the session's agenda such as the Middle East issue, disarmament and various international issues. They also discussed bilateral relations between Jordan and the Soviet Union and the means to strengthen them. The meeting was attended by the Soviet ambassador in Amman and the delegation accompanying (Vilaf).

MINISTER RETURNS FROM ARAB LEAGUE MEETING, COMMENTS

JN151928Y Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 15 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Hasan Ibrahim, minister of state for foreign affairs, returned to Amman today after participating in the meetings of the Arab League Council which began in Cairo last Tuesday. Ibrahim made the following statement:

[Begin videotape] The regular meeting of the Arab League Council provided a momentous opportunity for the Arab foreign ministers to exchange views on the most significant current issue in the Arab arena, namely, the Middle East problem. Thorough debates took place on the main basis on which Arab solidarity might be achieved. This solidarity is imperative for advancing the Arab cause and safeguarding the Arab stand as well as for realizing our nation's aspirations--the achievement of a just and durable peace in the Middle East.

The ministers stressed the need to restore Arab solidarity and to support it effectively to enable the Arab position to control events in the area. Accordingly, a relevant decision was adopted stipulating the need to urge the Arab Solidarity Committee chaired by President Numayri to resume and follow up on its work in an effective manner for the sake of promoting Arab solidarity.

Several other decisions were also adopted on various issues, including the Arab-European dialog and the importance of heralding and strengthening the Arab position in the dialog, particularly the political aspect of it, and boosting the Arab position on the Middle East issue. Decisions were also adopted on a number of issues dealing with the question of consolidating and improving the conditions of the Arab League administration and its employees. This is in addition to other decisions with regard to the work previously conducted by the Arab League economic, information and social subcommittees. [end videotape]

BEIRUT RADIO REPORTS SARKIS-BUTRUS MEETING

NC1511527 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 15 Sep 78 NC

[Text] At 1130 President Sarkis held a meeting with the foreign and defense minister, Fu'ad Butrus. They reviewed the outcome of the current diplomatic contacts to deal with the situation in southern Lebanon, the preparation of the Lebanese file which will be submitted at the UN General Assembly meetings, and the renewal of UNIFIL's mandate. The meeting ended at 1300, after which Minister Butrus said: We discussed the UN Security Council meeting next Monday and the UN secretary general's report. I received a copy of the report a few minutes ago but I have not examined it yet.

PRESIDENT SARKIS MAY VISIT DAMASCUS SOON

JN1511558Y Baghdad INA in English 1550 GMT 15 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Beirut, 15 September--Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis is expected to visit Damascus next week to discuss with Syrian regime President Hafiz al-Asad the extension of the mandate of the Syrian forces operating in Lebanon under the guise of the Arab Deterrent Forces. Reporting this, AS-SAFIR daily quoted informed sources as saying that contacts were underway with Damascus to prepare for the visit.

Preparations Made

NC1720009Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1915 GMT 17 Sep 78 NC

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon correspondent has learned that an emissary of President Ilyas Sarkis visited Syria this morning and returned to Beirut at 1330 today after meeting Syrian officials and discussing with them the question of the Lebanese president's visit to Syria and the preparations for it. However, ministerial sources told the Voice of Lebanon this evening that the emissary handed a message to the Syrian officials from President Sarkis on the situation in Lebanon, particularly in southern Lebanon and the capital. The sources added that the contents of the message are very important from the security and political standpoint, in view of Lebanese information regarding recent security and political developments.

Meeting Postponed

NC1806467 Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 0515 GMT 18 Sep 78 NC

[Excerpt] The endeavors to convene a Lebanese-Syrian summit conference between Presidents Sarkis and Al-Asad have not produced a date for the summit. It can be said, in fact, that such a meeting has been put off indefinitely until the features of the next phase become clear and until the two sides can determine the new framework for cooperation between them.

STRIKE STAGED TO CONDEMN IMAM'S DISAPPEARANCE

NC1512197 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 15 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Prime Minister al-Huss has held a series of contacts with Interior Minister Salman, the Arab Deterrent Forces Command and various security officials who briefed him on the latest developments in the security situation in the country.

There was noticeable calm in Beirut and its suburbs today, though work came to a standstill and stores closed. This situation, which also prevailed in some other Lebanese towns, was in response to a call by the Higher Islamic Shi'ite Council--a call which was supported by various religious bodies and aimed at denouncing the loss of contact with Imam as-Sadr and his two companions. No incidents disturbing security or the general calm have been recorded.

FACTFINDING MISSION CHAIRMAN RETURNS HOME

NC1717357 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 17 Sep 78 NC

[Excerpts] Dr 'Umar al-Musayki, cabinet secretary general and chairman of the Lebanese factfinding mission to Tripoli and Rome to investigate the loss of contact with Imam Musa as-Sadr and his two companions, reported on the outcome of his mission to Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss at his home in Ad-Dawhah. Dr al-Musayki arrived in Beirut from Rome at 1700 today. He made the following statement to our correspondent Samir Mansur before proceeding to Ad-Dawhah. [begin recording]

[Dr al-Musayki] The urgent mission I undertook in Tripoli, Libya and in Rome reflects the immediate and great concern of the Lebanese authorities to learn about the loss of contact with Imam Musa as-Sadr and his companions.

I met with the Libyan under secretary of foreign affairs and, later, with Major Jallud, to whom I conveyed the message I was carrying and Lebanon's concern to ascertain the whereabouts of Imam as-Sadr. Major Jallud expressed his personal concern and that of the Libyan authorities and their readiness to give all the information and assistance necessary to ascertain the whereabouts of the Imam and his companions since they left Libya aboard Alitalia Flight 881 for Rome.

[Question] It has been reported that Imam as-Sadr left Libya without his belongings, which were left behind in the hotel. Is this true?

[Answer] The official information we have from Libya confirms that the Imam left with his companions for Rome aboard Alitalia Flight 881. I have nothing more to add. In Rome, I met with the Lebanese charge d'affaires and the members of the mission which has been there since Wednesday to investigate where the Imam has been since 31 August. The mission is continuing its efforts to produce results in the near future. I left the mission in Rome to pursue the matter. [end recording]

RIYADH: LIBYAN COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON IMAM AS-SADR

LD1800047 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2230 GMT 17 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Libya has reaffirmed that Imam Musa as-Sadr, chairman of the Lebanese Higher Islamic Shi'ite Council left Tripoli for Rome on 31 August 1978.

In an official communique released yesterday by the Libyan Foreign Ministry, Libya said that it would throw all its weight with the Islamic and progressive forces in order to find out about the fate of the Imam and to save his life as well as the lives of his companions.

VOICE OF LEBANON REPORTS ASSASSINATTEMPT IN PLO

NA1/2055Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1915 GMT 17 Sep 78 NC

[Text] This evening Prime Minister al-Hass received Cabinet Secretary General 'Umar al-Ghusayni, who handed him a response from Maj 'Abd as-Salam Jallud regarding the disappearance of Imam Musa as-Sadr.

Reports say that Major Jallud has been directing the affairs of the state for the past 10 days because Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi is in Germany, where he is undergoing a delicate medical operation. The reports say that President Sarkis did not contact Al-Qadhdhafi in Libya as was previously reported. He tried to contact him, but he could not find him. This is because the Libyan leader, it has now become clear, was in Germany.

In an unusual development, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi lost one of his bags while at Frankfurt airport. Therefore, he had to buy some clothes there.

CHRISTIAN RADIO REPORTS CLASHES IN NORTHERN SYRIA

NC1/2650Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1615 GMT 17 Sep 78 NC

[Text] It was reported today that fierce clashes have taken place in the past 2 days among some political and nonpolitical groups in the Qal'at al-Hisn area in northern Hy , some 40 kilometers from the northern Lebanese border. The Syrian information media have kept silent about these clashes, which are considered to be serious.

VOL REPORTS END OF SYRIAN SHELLING IN BEIRUT

NC1607487 Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 0715 GMT 16 Sep 78 NC

[Text] The intermittent Syrian shelling and intense firing on 'Ayn ar-Rummanah have ceased, following a night which the Syrian forces deliberately disturbed. Their action came in the wake of a week which was almost calm. The escalation of the fighting on the traditional fronts coincides with Al-Asad's return to Damascus from Bonn.

FIJIAN DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER LEAVES BEIRUT

NC1711047 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 17 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Fiji's Deputy Prime Minister Penaia Ganilau left Beirut at 1230 today with his delegation after a 1-week visit, during which he had contacts with senior officials. He was seen off at Beirut International Airport by senior officials of the Foreign Ministry, representatives of UNIFIL and the commander of the Fijian contingent in southern Lebanon.

Before leaving Beirut, Ganilau told the correspondent of the national news agency: I spent a whole week in Lebanon, during which I inspected the Fijian UN forces. I spent 4 days with the contingent and visited their positions. I inspected their condition and talked to the soldiers.

INA: ZIONISTS MOVE TROOPS TO LEBANON BORDER

JN1612457 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1150 GMT 16 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Beirut, 16 September--A Palestinian military spokesman confirmed here today reports of Zionist troop concentrations. In a statement to INA, the spokesman said that countless Israeli vehicles and tanks are moving all along the frontline in the direction of the Golan Heights and the southeastern part of the Lebanese border with occupied Palestine.

The spokesman added that it seems these movements are part of a plan to rearrange the Zionist military disposition in order to cope with eventualities. He said that they are also a display of muscle flexing in order to apply pressure on the Arab sides in an attempt to force them to participate in the tripartite talks at Camp David.

The spokesman did not exclude the possibility that the enemy might unleash a military attack and occupy strategic positions owing to the change in the power balance in the area caused by the As-Sadat regime's withdrawal from any possible future battle between the Arabs and the Zionist enemy.

The spokesman said that a maximum state of alert has been declared for the joint forces of the Lebanese Nationalist Movement and the Palestinian resistance to cope with any eventuality.

Meanwhile, the INA correspondent in southern Lebanon says there are reports of Zionist troop concentrations all along the border from the central sector to the eastern sector of southern Lebanon. Other reports speak of military preparations by the rightwing militia and forces in southern Lebanon.

Reports on Israeli Concentrations

JN161653Y Baghdad INA in English 1645 GMT 16 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Beirut, 16 September--Several formations of Zionist enemy warplanes today violated Lebanese airspace and flew over the southern areas amidst intensive reports of fresh and extensive Zionist military concentrations along Lebanon's southern borders.

The INA correspondent in southern Lebanon reports that Zionist planes flew at low altitude throughout the day and were intensive this afternoon.

VOL ON ISRAELI MOVEMENTS IN SOUTHERN LEBANON

NC170703Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic 0515 GMT 17 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Press correspondents have reported that Israeli forces were sighted yesterday in the area of Bint Jubayl and that they are continuing their movements all along the border strip.

UNIFIL commander General Erskine has held consultations with his chief aides on the current situation. He also contacted the Israeli command to inquire about the latest moves by the Israeli military.

UN Command sources say that orders have been issued placing the UN forces in a state of alert in the areas under their control in the south. Palestinian forces in the south were also alerted yesterday out of fear of an Israeli military action after the Camp David conference.

DAMASCUS REPORTS CAMP DAVID AGREEMENTS

JN180730Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 18 Sep 78 JN

[Text] The Camp David meeting came out this morning with vague and obscure results which have not achieved anything in the interest of the Arab cause and peace in the Arab area.

News agencies reported that As-Sadat and terrorist Begin have signed two agreements in Carter's presence. Under these agreements, As-Sadat pledges to negotiate with the Zionist enemy on what is called a peace treaty over a period of 3 months. UNITED PRESS has mentioned that the future of the Zionist settlements in the occupied West Bank has been left without a solution, and the future of Jerusalem remained vague.

U.S. officials stated that the president of the Egyptian regime has agreed to establish good diplomatic relations with the Zionist enemy after the partial withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Sinai. U.S. officials added that Israeli withdrawal from Sinai will not take place before 2 to 3 years after the signing of the agreement with As-Sadat.

News agencies reported that the future of Zionist settlements in Sinai is still pending, while As-Sadat has approved of the Zionist plan providing the West Bank and Gaza Strip with self-rule while keeping the Zionist enemy forces there. The agreement signed between As-Sadat and the Zionist enemy ignored the Palestinian Arab people's rights stipulated in UN Resolution 242.

It is worth mentioning that the Arab people have rejected this project and consider it a continuation of the occupation. The Arab citizens in the West Bank and Gaza Strip have also rejected it.

AL-ASAD RETURNS TO DAMASCUS; HAMBURG SPEECH REPORTED

JN152110Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 15 Sep 78 JN

[Excerpts] At 1930 today, President and Mrs Hafiz al-Asad returned to Damascus at the end of their official visit to the FRG at the invitation of President and Mrs Walter Scheel. The members of the delegation which accompanied President al-Asad also returned aboard the same plane.

The mayor of Hamburg and his wife hosted a dinner last night in honor of President and Mrs al-Asad. The mayor of Hamburg delivered a welcoming speech. He dealt with the Middle East situation, defending the Camp David conference and stressing the need for Syria's participation in the peace efforts exerted through the current negotiations. This remark shows that the mayor of Hamburg lacks sound information regarding the situation in the area.

President Hafiz al-Asad folded his written speech prepared for this occasion and improvised. At the outset of his speech, President al-Asad spoke about the role Hamburg can play in developing relations--negatively or positively--between Syria and the FRG. He also dealt with the responsibility of Hamburg in rectifying the imbalance in trade cooperation in its capacity as the last German port through which the two countries' exports and imports pass.

President al-Asad said: We cooperate with the FRG in the economic field. But occasionally I see that there are some people in Germany who believe that this cooperation is in our interest only. I want to make it clear that this cooperation is in the interest of both sides. It has so far been in the interest of the FRG. This is because we import from the FRG double what we export to it. This is not the case between the FRG and Israel. It is natural, therefore, that we demand that this situation be rectified and that even-handed relations be established between Syria and the FRG so we can speak logically with one another. This, however, does not prevent us from asserting that we are proceeding toward developing relations. In Bonn, we were accorded hospitality and a warm reception and we felt an understanding of our ideas.

The president said: In Bonn, I understood that they adhere to the resolutions adopted by the European group in 1973 and 1977. The officials in Hamburg should also adhere to these resolutions as does the Federal Government. As it is known, the London statement issued by the European group asserts the inadmissibility of occupying the land of others. It also asserts the national rights of the Palestinian people. Also, Chancellor Schmidt in a statement not a long time ago asserted the right of the Palestinian people to set up a state.

The president added: We must not forget that Israel has neither seized the territories of three Arab countries--UN members--by means of negotiations nor has it evicted the Palestinian people by means of negotiations; nay, it did so by war, and it occupied our territories by war. Additional millions of Palestinian people and thousands of Egyptians and Syrians have also been displaced.

The president said: We search for peace [word indistinct] but the peace which is the state of security and tranquillity in which everybody enjoys honor, dignity, justice and pride. Peace is [word indistinct] to practice equal methods so that the people could achieve peace. Peace means dealing with others--friends or neutrals--by means of logical dialogs to look for a road that will serve the peace issues that concern them all. Peace also is a rejection of custodianship and its attempts, whether these come from a friend or a neutral.

The president added: Our land has been occupied and our people have been evicted. We know the peace road and the benefit of peace. Peace will only be achieved as we desire. Peace cannot be achieved here or there or in any part of the world. Peace should be achieved in the war area and in the area of occupation. Our position is known, the FRG position is known, the European position is known and the position of other countries is known. We must exchange views because peace concerns everybody and we ourselves are basically concerned with peace.

President al-Asad said: I say what I regret in my country every day; namely, peace has components. If these components are present, then peace will be achieved. And if they are not available, then war will break out. These components are:

1. The complete withdrawal from all areas occupied by Israel in 1967. I say that we shall not give up a single inch of these areas even if we have to fight a hundred wars. We have no interest in peace so long as our territories are occupied. We do not want anybody to sacrifice his dignity or a part of his land for us. In return, we shall not sacrifice our dignity and shall not give up a single inch of our land for anybody in the world.

2. The Palestinian people should return to their homeland. We will not accept any peace so long as there is a single Palestinian evicted from his homeland. [words indistinct]

We know that you in this town suffered a lot from the calamities of war and that you still [word indistinct] this suffering, but I reiterate here that our eagerness to preserve peace in the whole world is no less than yours or that of other countries; nay, it is greater. It would be a mistake to think otherwise. Since when was war a man's hobby and since when was humiliation a man's hobby?

Further on Hamburg Speech

JN161132Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 15 Sep 78 JN

[Excerpts] At 1930 yesterday President and Mrs Hafiz al-Asad returned to Damascus at the end of their official visit to the FRG at the invitation of President and Mrs Walter Scheel. The members of the delegation who accompanied President al-Asad also returned on the same plane.

In Hamburg on the night of 14 September, the mayor and his wife hosted a dinner in honor of President and Mrs Hafiz al-Asad at which the mayor delivered a welcoming speech. After the mayor's speech President Hafiz al-Asad folded up his written speech prepared for the occasion and improvised.

President al-Asad said: Let us all exert real efforts to achieve peace and do our best to provide its necessary components. There is no one, however, who can say to us: Give up your land for the sake of peace. There is no one who can say to the sons of Palestine: Stay out of your homeland for the sake of peace. These would only be counterfeit peace conditions amounting to a request to knuckle down and capitulate. If we are able to exert these efforts for peace, then peace will be achieved.

President al-Asad then pointed out that the FRG Government officials, the members of the opposition, and large sectors of the populace whom he and the members of the Syrian Arab delegation had met had been very understanding with regard to the question of peace components.

President al-Asad said: We did not come to your country to change any of the convictions of your leadership or to change our firm convictions. We know our convictions and you know yours. We responded to your invitation in order to exchange views. Let each of us better understand the other, we said, and let us discuss new prospects for cooperation--and that is what has taken place.

We received a great welcome. For this reason, I have said and I say now that we are satisfied with this visit. As for the talks underway at the Camp David meeting, the war in the area--in the final analysis--is not between those meeting at Camp David; they are part of the war. Let them achieve for themselves what they want. As for us, no one can make decisions for us and in our absence. Those meeting at Camp David can agree among themselves in any manner they want. But no one has the capacity to decide for us. The first to know this are those meeting there. They cannot decide either on behalf of Syria or the Palestinian Arab people.

President al-Asad, addressing his audience, asked: What is faulty in Syria's position? We say that we want peace. But what is our guide in our work for peace? Our guide is international public opinion, international conscience, international decisions. We want to work according to the resolution approved by the countries of the world, including Europe and America, the nonalined and the socialist countries. We want to implement Resolution 228 [as heard] which stopped the October War and which stipulates the following:

A. A cease-fire. The cease-fire was implemented after issuance of the resolution.

2. The implementation of Resolution 242.

3. The holding of a peace conference. It was agreed that a peace conference would be held in Geneva under the auspices and supervision of the United Nations, with the cochairmanship of the two big powers and with the participation of all parties concerned. Is this what is taking place now? What is taking place now contradicts the international resolution, the resolution of the United Nations. Moreover, we say that Europe and other international groups should join the conference. We want peace, and this is our way to achieve it. It is the path adopted by the countries of the world. We will struggle for peace as we understand it.

Concluding his speech, President al-Asad said: We consider this visit as a positive one. This does not mean that we agree on everything. We also do not disagree on everything. Such a result is good, particularly in that this is the first visit by a Syrian president. We thank you for all we have experienced since the beginning of our visit, and for the warm welcome in Hamburg. We wish to meet with you again in your country and in ours--without war or tension--to discuss culture and art and other matters more enjoyable to man after a just peace has been achieved, a peace capable of lasting.

TISHRIN NOTES SIGNIFICANCE OF AL-ASAD'S FRG VISIT

JN171159Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 17 Sep 78 JN

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] Commenting on President Hafiz al-Asad's visit to the FRG, the newspaper TIRSHRIN says: President al-Asad's visit to the FRG has been the focus of world attention and interest and its results have strongly confirmed that the world respects only those leaders who stick to their principles and uphold the stands, beliefs, aims and aspirations of their peoples.

The paper adds: Al-Asad spoke in the European capital Bonn in the name of every Arab and expressed the conscience of every Arab. He presented clearly the real Arab viewpoint to the German leaders. What Al-Asad said in Bonn was no secret to anyone in the world. The whole world knows that the Arabs cannot and will not compromise their rights nor hesitate to pay the price of liberating their lands and restoring their rights.

TISHRIN concludes: The significance of and world interest in the Al-Asad visit also lies in the fact that the visit has taken place at a time when the whole world was following the Camp David meeting, which was convened to cook up a Middle East settlement entrenching the Israeli occupation and providing more guarantees for imperialist interests in the Arab homeland at the expense of Arab territory, dignity, resources and rights.

DAMASCUS QUOTES NOVOSTI ON NEED FOR ARAB UNITY

JN170817Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 17 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Moscow--The Soviet news agency NOVOSTI has asserted that a just solution of the Palestine question can only be achieved through the joint efforts of the countries concerned and the PLO. The agency pointed out that nobody believes that real peace can be achieved in the Middle East without a just settlement of the Palestine question--in other words, without acknowledging the national rights of the Palestinians--and removing the effects of this aggression must be a joint Arab task, the agency added.

NOVOSTI said that the emergence of the Palestinian resistance movement was the natural and logical outcome of the expansion of the racist Zionist entity. The resistance movement has become an effective force influencing the development of events in the Middle East and a party to the dispute with full rights. The agency said that despite all the hardships, the Palestinian resistance movement has made great achievements on the domestic and international levels.

NOVOSTI stressed that only an effective power in the form of Arab unity can curb the hostile ambitions of the Zionist entity and help achieve real peace in the Middle East as well as find a just and comprehensive solution to the Palestine question.

ARAB, EUROPEAN PARLIAMENTARIANS WARN OF NEW MIDEAST WAR

JN170758Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 17 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Rome--Arab and European parliamentarians have warned of new war in the Middle East with catastrophic results threatening world peace and economic and social conditions in western Europe. A press statement issued by the parliamentarians today says: Israel's continued occupation of Arab territories and failure to implement UN resolutions will lead to the outbreak of war.

In their statement, the Arab and European parliamentarians affirmed that a peaceful settlement in the Middle East must be based on Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and the right of self-determination for the Palestinians, including the right to establish an independent state in their homeland.

Meanwhile, a joint Arab-European delegation med with Amintore Fanfani, the president of the Italian Senate. The meeting was attended on the Arab side by Dr Muhsin Bilal, head of the Syrian delegation to the Arab-European parliamentary conference; Khalid al-Hasan, head of the Palestinian delegation; and Tarim 'Imran Tarim, speaker of the Federal National Assembly in the UAE. The meeting provided the opportunity for an exchange of viewpoints on the Middle East problem and the Palestine question and a general review of the bases of Arab-European cooperation.

The president of the Italian Senate showed understanding of the topics raised during the meeting and of the Arab viewpoint.

MESSAGE FOR AL-QADHDHAFI CONVEYED FROM AL-ASAD

JN151455Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 15 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Tripoli--'Abd al-Karim 'Adi, minister of state for foreign affairs, has conveyed a message from President Hafiz al-Asad to Maj 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, member of the General Secretariat of the Libyan General People's Congress addressed to Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, secretary general of the General People's Congress.

Jallud received 'Abd al-Karim 'Adi last night. The Libyan Foreign Ministry under secretary and the head of the Syrian Relations Office in Tripoli attended the meeting.

'Adi arrived in Tripoli yesterday afternoon.

LIBYA

'ARAFAT ARRIVES IN TRIPOLI FOR TALKS

Makes Statement

LD161922Y Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1830 GMT 16 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Tripoli, 16 September--PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Tripoli this evening from Budapest. He was accompanied by a number of PLO Executive Committee members. They were welcomed at the airport by Foreign Secretary Dr 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki.

'Arafat made a statement to a JANA correspondent. He said that his visit to the brothers in the Jamahiriyah falls within the framework of talks on the latest developments in the Arab and international fields, particularly the developments through which the Arab nation is passing and the challenges it is facing.

Meets Al-Qadhdhafi

LD172150Y Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 17 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1 September Revolution, today received brother Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, and the accompanying delegation.

JANA CITES RELEASE ON VISIT BY TANZANIA'S JUMBE

LD162352Y Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1830 GMT 16 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpts] Tripoli, 15 September--A press handout was issued today on the visit of Tanzanian Vice President Aboud Jumbe to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Here is the text of the handout:

At the invitation of Maj 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud, member of the general secretariat of the General People's Congress, Aboud Jumbe, vice president of Tanzania, paid a visit to the Jamahiriyah from 11 to 16 September 1978.

During the visit, Vice President Jumbe held official talks with Staff Maj 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud in an atmosphere of fraternity and understanding covering various fields of [word indistinct].

The two men reviewed the international situation, in particular urgent African and Arab issues. They praised the heroic struggles in southern Africa and the Arab homeland which are aimed at the realization of the aspirations of the Arabs and the Africans.

As regards southern Africa, the two sides reiterated their two countries' absolute support for the struggle to the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa against imperialism and the racist minority rule. They stressed that the struggle in southern Africa is at a crossroads which demands greater material and moral support so that the revolutionaries may overcome the maneuvers of the enemy, who is supported by imperialism and reaction and who seeks to divide and destroy the liberation movements.

The two sides agreed that peace and stability in the Arab area cannot be achieved as long as the Zionist enemy continues to occupy the Arab territories and to deny the rights of the Palestinian Arab people.

They reiterated their full and continued support for the Palestinian Arab people in their struggle to attain their objectives of liberation, self-determination and sovereignty over their territories.

The two sides reviewed the international situation and particularly the dangers threatening the peoples of the world as a result of the maneuvers of the imperialist, reactionary and racist forces which threaten the freedom and independence of the Third World. While recognizing that these attempts are only part of an overall imperialist plan to tighten control on the Third World, the two sides warn that Africa has also become a target.

In the field of relations and cooperation between the two countries, the two sides reiterated the importance of Arab and African cooperation in bolstering the struggle of the people of the Third World to secure economic liberation and tighten their control on their natural resources. They affirmed that this cooperation will increase the effectiveness of this struggle and will also increase the capabilities of these countries to rely on themselves. For this reason they call on the Arab and African countries to exert all possible efforts to utilize the programs of Arab-African cooperation for the realization of the hopes of their peoples.

Acting in this spirit, the two sides reached agreement in principle on cooperation between the Jamahiriyah and the Tanzanian Federal Republic in the fields of culture, agriculture, industry, fishing, communications and so on. The minutes of a cooperation agreement in these fields has been signed by both sides.

At the end of the visit, Tanzanian Vice President Aboud Jumbe extended an invitation to brother Maj 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud, member of the general secretariat of the General People's Congress, to pay an official visit to the Tanzanian Federal Republic. The invitation was accpeted and its date will be fixed in the near future.

AT-TURAYKI RETURNS FROM VISITS TO ETHIOPIA, SUDAN

LD151716Y Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1615 GMT 15 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpts] Tripoli--Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, the foreign secretary, returned home this afternoon after attending the Ethiopian revolution anniversary celebrations in Addis Ababa.

The foreign secretary also paid a 48-hour visit to Sudan, where he held a 4-hour meeting with President Numayri. The meeting was also attended by Rashid at-Tahir, vice president and foreign minister, and Ahmad 'Abd al-Halim, assistant secretary general of the Sudanese Socialist Union. They discussed bilateral relations and the situations in Africa and the Arab world. Views were completely identical on all questions discussed.

MAURITANIA

PRESIDENT SALECK ADDRESSES RALLY IN NOUAKCHOTT

LD171603 [Editorial Report LD] Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic at 1845 GMT on 16 September is intercepted in progress carrying a speech by Lt Col Moustapha Ould Mohamed Saleck, president of Mauritania and chairman of the Military Committee for National Recovery [MCNR]. The speech, which is read by Khodr Ould Jiddou, adviser for cultural affairs at the presidency, was delivered earlier in the day by Ould Mohamed Saleck at a rally in Nouakchott stadium attended by members of the MCNR and government ministers.

Saleck discusses the errors made by the regime headed by Ould Daddah. Saleck notes that the previous regime had ignored education and public health, while running up external debts totalling $750 million. Saleck charges that the economic policies of Ould Daddah's government ignored priorities and favored nepotism and corruption. Saleck adds that his government inherited a legacy of useless costly public projects. It was this situation that caused the armed forces to move against Ould Daddah's government, he states.

"We live the people's sorrows, share their aspirations and feel their [word indistinct] and pains. When matters became unbearable we staged our countercoup against the permanent coup that had prevailed since 1966. The review of this bad legacy is only to give an impression of the situation, and not to define it. It aims at creating a starting point. Talk on this subject does not assume the spirit of an attack, or of resentment, as it emanates from sincere intentions. There is no room in our hearts for such feelings. In the interest of this country we are going to avoid what we can of this legacy, even if this leads to disturbing some traditions, reducing some privilges and bringing frustration to some. The real aim is reform, which constitutes a multifarious, difficult to accomplish task. But first there are things which should be realized. We should work to establish the dynamism of peace. This dynamism started only a short while ago, but it gives us pleasure to note that all the parties concerned declare their support for our initiative in principle.

"The dynamism of peace served to reinforce the OAU at the Khartoum conference, where the organization was feeling very embarrassed as the problem under discussion was that of (?the Sahara). We are continuing the regular contacts with all the parties concerned in order to bring about calm and reconciliation and to strengthen the gains of alliance and fraternity. We attach hopes on both this side and the other, hoping that both sides will become aware of the real dimensions of the problems and avoid anything that harms the historic initiative we have taken. Indications are that we should be confident that the African Arbitration Commission, which we hope will start its work in the near future, will be able to achieve tangible results.

"Within that framework Mauritania, of its own free will, has declared that it will cooperate with its sister Morocco to bring about a just, lasting and comprehensive peace.

"We believe that bringing peace concerns the OAU and the Arab League, as well as fraternal and friendly Arab and African states. It also concerns a number of other friendly states, in particular France. Mauritania is convinced that all difficulties can be surmounted if we arm ourselves with essential courage, if we look to this war between brothers from another angle--its damage to the relations of blood, religion and language, given its costs in human life, money and hatred among brothers.

"Mauritania's desire for peace should not mislead anyone, as our reasons for seeking peace are objective. This sincere desire for peace does not mean our people and their armed forces will accept any sort of capitulation. Mauritania still exists and has much courage, resources and men. It desires a fraternal, just peace and not peace at any price."

Saleck says that the reform process will never be accomplished unless the people become the masters of their destiny; reform will only take place through the collective and individual participation of all citizens. They should be aware of their duties toward the state. Also, we citizens should be proud of our ancestors, who invaded Andalusia and spread Islam in West Africa. Citizens should be proud of the tens of thousands of manuscripts that exist and the solidarity that has always united the people despite ethnic differences.

"It is incumbent that we stand as one man to reject for good the idea that our people--the free arbiter [hakam] of this country--complain of subservience or that their interests succumb to the interest of another country, be it a friend or a foe, near or far. In other words, from now on no citizen or group of citizens should find justification for their activity or adopt a certain [word indistinct] experience outside this country. The only justification acceptable, in accordance with the correct line of reform, is the opinion and the high interest of our people. The liberation of the national will requires the liberation of the citizens of this country. So, we should restore to the Mauritanian citizen his creative, ancient dignity--the pure dignity--by means of securing anew his individual freedom. We should mainly renovate those liberties by means of drawing up a method of liberation in which all the people voluntarily participate, from the top to the base as soon as [word indistinct] circumstances.

"This method cannot be visualized except when constitutional measures are taken to ban the one party, to put an end to the presidential (?influence) in the light of the despotic experience we had gone through. The advent of this sound democratic life--which we hope will be soon--will make easier the next phase of reform, embodied in reform of the administration. We should eliminate despotism at both the top and the base. Then the administration will become a precious instrument for development. The administration will never be a tool of oppression."

Saleck says that civil servants should be aware that they are concerned with public interest and property; they should not exploit the state for personal ends. The state will provide acceptable work conditions for its employees.

The administration, he says, is in bad need of a profound investigation into its ailments. Specialists will carry out necessary studies, Saleck continues:

"The social aspect of the general reform policy is essentially linked with the objective facts (?avialable). We declare that we are tribes. We are proud of their history and participation in the building of this country. But we reject negative phenomena, especially (?personal) pressure on the state."

Saleck says that education, public health, full employment and the judiciary should receive more attention. On the subject of religion, Saleck says that it will never be a commodity or a means to be used on special occasions for propaganda purposes. He continues:

"On the state level, Islam should be the reference from which every political or economic philosophy is derived. Our legislation should be derived from it. In other words, we should be proud of its care in applying individual liberties and work on the principle of consultation, which is dear to Islam. We should respect private ownership. We should help moral armament for all and respect the concept of justice which Islam defends."

Turning to the subject of economic reform, Saleck says that a broad, coordinated policy for 20 or 30 years should be drawn up. Rural reform should include the diversification of food habits and the rebuilding of animal resources. Small factories should be constructed to process agricultural and animal products.

With regard to fishing, the reform policy will aim at new legislation that will enable the state to realize the greatest revenue possible, Saleck says. It will also provide for the protection of coasts, fisheries and sea resources.

Mining will also be improved, Saleck says. The industrial policy will give priority to small units that are linked with national products. Priority will be given to small and medium projects. Roads, ports, airports and means of communications will be dealt with as infrastructure to help bring about a balanced economy. The MCNR and the government rely on the people in implementing this ambitious plan, Saleck says.

"When peace is brought about, democratic life begins and the new economic policy is realized, then the Mauritanian people, namely all of you, will become the only ones responsible. Then we will have completed our duty. We, military and civilians, will leave power to those whom our people freely choose. At the time we will feel a measure of satisfaction from the fact that we will have accomplished the duty and opened the door to a new Mauritania, toward balanced democratic (?life). All I am hoping for is that the will of this nation will prevail, that its objective and methodical [manhajiyah] entity will be taken into consideration in all matters, that the state will remain forever without ideology, that the one party, which our people resent, will never rule in this country, that we will abolish forever the directed economy order--the blind order from whose catastrophes we will long suffer."

MOROCCO

SALECK TO MAKE FIRST VISIT TO RABAT 18 SEP

LD162054Y Rabat MAP in French 1530 GMT 16 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Rabat--Lt Col Moustapha Ould Mohamed Saleck, the Mauritanian head of state, is expected late Monday morning in Rabat where he is to have discussions with King Hasan II.

It will be Lt Col Ould Saleck's first visit to Morocco since the changes that occurred in Mauritania on 10 July last.

SUDAN

MINISTERS TO ACCOMPANY NUMAYRI ON U.S., EUROPEAN TOUR

LD171924Y Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 17 Sep 78 LD/EA

[Summary] On Tuesday President Numayri begins his visits to the United States, the FRG, Belgium and Spain. The president will be accompanied by Vice President and Foreign Minister ar-Rashid at-Tahir Bakr. Also in the president's entourage will be the ministers of industry; national planning; agriculture, nutrition and natural resources; finance and national economy, the minister of state for cabinet affairs; and the minister of energy and mining.

SUNA has learned that the president will meet President Carter on Thursday morning, and Cyrus Vance that afternoon.

This morning, President Numayri received the U.S. charge d'affaires in Khartoum to review preparations for the visit.

CAMP DAVID AGREEMENT DRAWS COMMENT, REACTION

Begin Interviewed

TA180707Y Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0605 GMT 18 Sep 78 TA

[From the Morning Newsreel]

[Text] An hour ago Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin granted an interview to our correspondent at the Camp David conference, Dani Weissely. Mr Begin says, this is a turning point in the history of the nation. [begin recording]

[Question] Mr Begin, what agreement are you bringing with you now?

[Answer] God willing, when I return home I will tell the public: We are bringing an agreement which has honor and security.

[Question] According to the agreement signed today, a peace agreement with Egypt is to be signed in 3 months. Will the removal of the settlements in Sinai be a condition for a peace agreement with the Egyptians?

[Answer] First of all, we undertook to sign a peace agreement during the next 3 months--this does not necessarily mean at the end of 12 weeks. It is possible that we might do this earlier. It is true that President as-Sadat raises a condition and this is also what he wrote--in the signing of a peace treaty we should remove the settlements. We have not undertaken such a condition. However, we stated that we would submit this matter for a Knesset vote because the policy of removing the settlements goes against the government's decisions, which was approved by the Knesset. Therefore, the delegation--the foreign minister, the defense minister and myself and our aides--did not have the authority to change this policy.

Thus, our answer was that the matter would be submitted for a vote by the Knesset--and we will allow a free vote; there will be no party discipline on this vote, and since the coalition will allow a free vote I am sure that the opposition will do the same. Thus all Knesset members will vote according to their conscience. Each, personally, will decide--not according to the lineup of coalition and opposition--supporters of the government and its opponents--but according to his conscience. The decision will be made in the freest manner possible with the Knesset decision being binding on all.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, have you decided how you will vote on this issue?

[Answer] Were I able to tell you how I will vote then I would not tell you because the vote will be a free one--and I would be telling you how I would cast my vote.

I am still considering whether I will participate in the Knesset debate, because one of the considerations is that I prefer that the Knesset really decide in a totally free manner, and there is a possibility that I will keep silent, so that the Knesset will decide without my influence. Each according to his conscience.

However, the main thing that I wish to say is that whatever the Knesset decision is, I wish to announce in advance that I will accept it and will not turn this into an issue of confidence. There will under no circumstances be any personal offense. I state: The Knesset vote will be binding on all of us without exception.

[Question] Will you, on your part, exert your influence to have this proposal passed?

[Answer] I said the opposite of what you have now assumed. I am not making a commitment. I said that I am considering the possibility of not even making a speech.

[Question] Will we have maximum security with the return of Sinai and the airfields to Egypt?

[Answer] We will have security. We have insured this. Maj Gen Avraham Tamir stands with us on this. He is a great expert on Israel's security--knows every grain of sand in the Sinai and if he supported the agreement from a security point of view than you can sleep with ease.

[Question] As for the settlement in the West Bank, in your assessment, will Jordan take an active part?

[Answer] Yes, in accordance with our peace proposal Jordan has a function--even functions. However, it must be clear: Our army will be present in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza, and only our army. No other army will be in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza.

[Question] There was mention of a withdrawal of IDF forces from the West Bank. When, in your assessment, will the IDF begin the withdrawal from the West Bank?

[Answer] Any withdrawal will be implemented when the peace treaty is signed. However, I wish to refer you to the English version: a withdrawal, this is what we wrote, meaning in Hebrew a certain withdrawal [nesiga mesuyemet]. We have insured the IDF's remaining in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza in the following sentence: The remaining Israeli Defence Forces. This means the Israeli Army that will remain in Judaea and Samaria--there is a double meaning here--those that remain, out of those which withdraw. This means that there will be a certain withdrawal and the main force of the IDF will remain in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza in order to provide security for the people of Israel in Eretz Yisra'el.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, will there be foreign rule in Judaea and Samaria?

[Answer] No, there will not.

[Question] When will the military government be dissolved?

[Answer] After peace is made.

[Question] What is the meaning of the clause about the exchange of letters on East Jerusalem?

[Answer] Today there is no exchange of letters, as there was to have been, but if we get a letter with a certain content which does not at all endanger Jerusalem on the part of the president, I will answer the president telling him that Jerusalem is one city which cannot be divided, ever, and it is the eternal capital of Israel. This is what I will answer him and I will explain to him that this is a decision of the Knesset of 11 years ago in accordance with a law passed on 28 June 1967 saying: The government may by order apply the state's law, jurisdiction and administration over all parts of Eretz Yisra'el as specified by the order. On the basis of this law the government then--that is in June 1967--applied the State of Israel's law, jurisdiction and administration over all of Jerusalem.

[Question] Mr Begin, how would you define the relations between you and the president of Egypt, As-Sadat?

[Answer] As you know, last November, in Jerusalem [words indistinct- and he answered me, you are my friend.

[Question] Are you still his friend?

[Answer] I answered this important remark and I believe that when a man tells another man; you are my friend, these are important things. However, after Ismailia there was a turnabout and bad things were publicized. Today I do not want to repeat the bad things because I think that we have a reason--even to be joyful. I think that what happened is a turnabout in the history of the nation. We will hope for the best.

I cannot yet say that we already have peace because we have not yet signed a peace treaty. But there is hope that we will have peace, as I hope, not only in this generation but for generations to come. Therefore, I do not want to talk about the bad things, I prefer to talk about the good things and as you saw today we again said to each other: We are friends.

I visited President as-Sadat at his cabin in Camp David. He met me. We conducted a friendly talk. He then returned the visit at my cabin--it is called a cabin--I wish every Israeli citizen had such a cabin--and we had a most friendly conversation--much friendship, much openness, an assurance that there would not be war, that we would make peace, that we would help each other. No better things could be said to those who used to be enemies and who became friends and who then became this and that and who again became friends.

[Question] Mr Begin, who will be the first Israeli ambassador to Egypt? Have you thought about this?

[Answer] I'll tell you the truth, I have not yet thought about sending an ambassador but we have many condidates. Look here at the U.S. Embassy, I can pull them by the hair and send them to Cairo. We also have people in Israel. I do not want to make firm statements otherwise they will ask me to keep my promise.

[Wessely] Thank you, Mr Begin. [end recording]

Dayan, Weizman Comment

TA1805599Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 18 Sep 78 TA

[From the Morning Newsreel]

[Text] Correspondent Razi Barqa'i managed to get inside the reception hall of the White House and tried to speak with a few people serving on the Israeli delegation. The delegation members refused to speak about the content of the agreement before it was officially publicized. Razi Barqa'i spoke with Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman and the Israeli ambassador to the United States, Simcha Dinitz. First, Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan. [begin recording]

[Barqa'i] Mr Dayan, could you say a few words to the radio?

[Dayan] I am very happy that a situation was created where the people, the public in Israel will have to make the decision. This is important in itself. I am sure that during the next 2 weeks this will extensively preoccupy the entire public--all sorts of Friday evening conversations, all kinds of criticisms and fault-finding. At least for this period, I hope, all these things will disappear and instead, each will give an account to himself, discuss things within the framework of his family, his party, in the press. The public will have to make a crucial decision.

For a long while I, at least, have thought that we have to come to a situation in which we should examine the conditions under which we can achieve peace and only then decide whether to accept or reject these conditions. In short, to get to this thorough and basic examination or clarification--not a declaration of principles and such things--but to get truly to the things on which peace depends and then to consider whether we prefer to make peace on these conditions. The situation now is that this is the question posed to us, and this question is posed to individuals, to the government, to this or that minister and this or that party. The question is posed to the entire public and I assume that this will not be a question discussed by the public in accordance with partisan affiliations. This giving oneself an account will be one of Israel's greatest moments. This in itself is of first rate importance. Later of course, the result of this, whatever it may be, will be one of the phenomena that will be most meaningful for Israel.

[Barqa'i] Sir, what is the account you give to yourself? Are you satisfied with this agreement?

[Dayan] I am satisfied from [word indistinct] of the agreement as an agreement as regards Egypt--both with regard to the agreement with Egypt and with regard to the agreement concerning Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip--the autonomy and the abolition of the military government are compatible with my views, except of course for this decisive question only, namely, the settlements and defending them. This is the only problematic point. As for the other clauses of the agreement--the military installations, the demilitarizations and so on--I think this is a good agreement.

[Barqa'i] Mr. Dayan, what can you say about your personal feeling at this moment?

[Dayan] I have a good, positive feeling, thanks to the fact that I am indeed taking part in this. This was the only reason why I was called on to join this government and because of which I decided to undertake my position in the government. What I assumed, that this year will be decisive on this matter, came true indeed. I could have killed myself if I had been home at this moment and not because I would have been unemployed but because I would have told myself: Here, you were offered to do this and you refused, whereas with my experience and ability, I can contribute something. These are things I believe in, first and foremost, the set of relations between the Arabs and us. I am pleased that my assumption that this would be the major issue concerning the government came true and that I am now here, an active partner to this.

[Barqa'i] We do not always see you excited, Mr Foreign Minister.

[Dayan] Am I excited now? Well, I am indeed so.

[Barqa'i] Thank you.

[Barqa'i] Mr Weizman, how do you feel after almost 2 weeks of being closed off from the world?

[Weizman] Stable. There are of course a lot of things to do and think about. These are difficult and exciting moments. The most important thing is to look ahead.

[Barqa'i] To look ahead and?

[Weizman] To look ahead and see how the State of Israel will get used to peace, at least with Egypt, but I hope with more countries. The country will have the first opportunity, since it was first established and since Zionism was first proclaimed, to live, at least with one people, the largest group of people, in understanding, in neighborly relations and to carry out all things that Zionism has tried to carry out for so many years, to reach the achievements that Zionism might not have been able to reach because of the wars.

[Barqa'i] You are talking of one people and mentioned the chance of peace with other countries. What indeed is the chance for a peace agreement with Jordan?

[Weizman] We have not signed peace with the Egyptians yet and you are already asking about Jordan. I suggest that we take care of one Turk and wait. There is a lot yet to do.

[Barqa'i] What about the security problems that may arise as a result of the agreement with Egypt?

[Weizman] Peace is one of the important factors of security, one with promises surely. We will have to carry out these promises with mutual understanding and supervision and with the help of the IDF, of course.

[Barqa'i] This means to evacuate settlements.

[Weizman] We will hold a short conversation this evening at the White House before the signatures. The problem of settlements will also be raised for a decision by the Knesset. I suggest that we finish our cup of tea this evening, comb our hair and sign a peace treaty with Egypt.

[Barqa'i] Thank you. Mr Dinitz, how do you sum up these difficult days in isolation?

[Dinitz] These were days of hard efforts. I am happy that we reached what we reached.

[Barqa'i] Can you describe a little the atmosphere in the talks?

[Dinitz] I think that there were days with a good atmosphere and days with a worse atmosphere. Everything is behind us now. Let's turn over a new leaf. This will demand efforts but the goal justifies this.

[Barqa'i] Are you excited?

[Dinitz] Yes. These are great historic moments. [end recording]

Peres Reacts Cautiously

TA180758Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 18 Sep 78 TA

[From the Morning Newsreel]

[Text] The head of the Labor Party welcomes the signing of the agreement, the plan as publicized by the communications media. In his opinion, the concessions made by the Israeli Government are too many. Correspondent Beni Rom heard Shim'on Peres' initial reaction. [begin recording]

[Peres] I am really happy that the summit did not fail. I am happy that the way to peace was properly opened, as it should be. In the wake of my talks with As-Sadat I believed that a settlement with Egypt could indeed be reached and this is what in fact happened. We should reach some framework of an agreement regarding the future of Judaea and Samaria.

As for the conditions of the treaty--we will be able to react only after we properly scrutinize it. There is no need to rush to a reaction. It is clear that this is not exactly similar to, let us say, the Likud's previous plan. However, this is no time for settling accounts. I clearly welcome the decision. As regards its content--this we will discuss after we peruse it.

[Question] Perhaps you could still react to the content of the agreement, as little as we know of it now. What is your opinion, for example about the issue of not setting up settlements in Judaea and Samaria any longer?

[Answer] I would not want to react to this or that detail. It is clear that Israel has to pay a price, and a heavy price, for peace. I am doubtful whether it is necessary to conduct the negotiations thus or to reach these conditions exactly. However, there is no rush to get into criticism today. I also think that immediately after making the statement to the U.S. Congress, the head of the delegation and prime minister, Mr Menahem Begin, should return home and report to the people and to the Knesset. Only then can we react at length and in detail.

[Question] From the little we heard from the communications media though, were there too many and far-reaching concessions made? Was this something that could be done earlier without all this dragging on and tension of the last 9 months?

[Answer] Many concessions were made. As I mentioned, I do not want to get into a discussion on this matter. However, I have no doubt that with the concessions made it would have been possible to end the negotiations earlier. [end recording]

Ehrlich on Agreement

TA180730Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 18 Sep 78 TA

[From the Morning Newsreel]

[Text] Finance Minister Simha Ehrlich said that he foresees a revolutionary change in Israel's economy with the signing of the peace treaty. Mr Ehrlich believes that Israel has unlimited possibilities for economic cooperation with Egypt, a thing that will lead to the economic independence of both Israel and Egypt. Correspondent Moshe Nestelbaum talked with Minister Ehrlich. [begin recording]

[Question] Mr Ehrlich, you have probably heard the clauses of the peace treaty. What is your opinion?

[Answer] My opinion is very positive and I welcome the agreement. I am congratulating my friend and colleague the prime minister for bringing peace to the State of Israel after many generations. We are now embarked on a new road in the region, a road that is important to the future of the State of Israel.

[Question] Mr Ehrlich, if peace is established between Egypt and Israel, do you expect a change in Israel's economy?

[Answer] A revolutionary change. After As-Sadat's visit we already began preparing economic cooperation plans in the Finance Ministry. It became clear to us from the first checks that we had unlimited possibilities for economic cooperation between Israel and Egypt. This cooperation can lead to [benefits for] both the economies of Israel and Egypt. If we reach peace, the region will prosper economically.

[Question] Sir, Finance Minister, in which spheres do you foresee economic cooperation between us and Egypt?

[Answer] First, development of agriculture in Egypt and receiving the Nile waters in the Negev. Also, mutual industrial development, cooperation in industry, technology, and know how for the development of the two countries. In addition, exchange of merchandise and close commercial ties. Egypt has 40 million people; this is a potential market for us and we could also become a potential market for Egypt. [end recording]

Sharon Praises Agreement

TA180735Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 18 Sep 78 TA

[From the Morning Newsreel]

[Text] Agriculture Minister Sharon said that the settlement effort made in Judaea and Samaria is the element that enabled the government to reveal generosity and flexibility without jeopardizing Israel's security. Talking with our correspondent, Moshe Nestelbaum, Agriculture Minister Sharon reacted to the agreement for the first time and also to the decision not to set up new settlements in Judaea and Samaria. [begin recording]

[Sharon] This is a huge step toward a real peace over which I am happy, just as is the entire Israeli public. This is a personal achievement of Menahem Begin. Carter's contribution has certainly been great but without Begin's true aspiration for peace, this would not have been achieved. This is the true answer, and surely also a surprising answer, to all impatient people.

However, we, who have been cooperating with the prime minister for many months for the success of these fateful negotiations, were not surprised. On Friday and Saturday the prime minister and I held several telephone conversations, and I experienced the great effort made in order to reach peace while at the same time maintaining Israel's security.

I have no doubt that the settlement effort in Judaea and Samaria in the last year is the element that enabled the government to reveal generosity and flexibility without endangering Israel's security.

[Question] How do you regard the decision not to set up new settlements in Judaea and Samaria during 5 years, except for military footholds of course?

[Answer] I heard the announcement of the commentators on this matter. I am waiting for the return of the prime minister and the other delegation members. I assume that these things will be presented and we will receive a complete picture. What is important to note is that what we have done in the last year gave us the ability and the required daring in order to go far with our flexibility, as the negotiations revealed. [end recording]

Yadin Praises Agreement

TA1808S4Y Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0605 GMT 18 Sep 78 TA

[From the Morning Newsreel]

[Text] Peace is achievable, boundless joy and a willingness to face the truth--this was said to our correspondent by Acting Prime Minister Prof Yiga'el Yadin. [begin recording]

[Yadin] Like all of us I am most happy. Yesterday, at 2330 I attended a circle of activists from our movement in a private house in Ashdod and to everybody's surprise I received a telephone call from the prime minister. He was very moved and he begged me not to go public until 0430, and he told me that the defense minister, the foreign minister, Professor Baraq were standing beside him and that a framework for total peace with Egypt had been achieved and another agreement for a settlement with our neighbors in the east and everybody was happy.

It can be said that the impossible was achieved there--that's what I think--and all of us in the very near future--in the coming weeks--together with the great joy, each of us will have to do some soulsearching, take very important decisions. However, if these things bring about peace, first of all between us and Egypt, and in the end peace between us and our neighbors in the east, what can be more important and of more concern to us?

I hope that the listeners will forgive me for appealing to the teachers. The impossible has been achieved. We have gone very far to meet the teachers, let the teachers go back to the classrooms together with the students so that all will be joyful and so that they will be able to discuss this issue with the students and I am sure that other details can be agreed upon later.

It can be said that as far as the agreement with Egypt is concerned, in the long run the agreement is based on the Israeli peace plan as submitted.

We still have the basic problem--as we have heard--the problem of the settlements which the Knesset and the people will have to decide upon. This decision means the bringing about of peace between Israel and Egypt and this is something very new. As I have said, in our peace plan we already announced that if peace is achieved we would bring the IDF back to the international boundary.

As for the West Bank, on the one hand the framework for a plan is based on the autonomy plan--on a solution to be implemented after 5 years. Here too we will have to make decisions. The most important element in the agreement is that the IDF--that is to say the Israeli security problem--will remain in key positions in Judaea and Samaria as will be decided and agreed upon. We have to wait for further details in order to be able to say things more explicitly.

The agreement was reached at the last moment but this is the framework agreement and I think that at this moment what we should feel is boundless joy about this achievement, and everybody deserves praise for this. However, at the same time we should be prepared for moments of truth, each with himself, each with his party, the entire people, and as I say, if we want peace, peace appears to be achievable despite the sacrifices and hard decisions that will have to be made by us and the other side.

I assume that the foreign minister and defense minister will return tomorrow and it appears that the prime minister will stay on for a day or two but I will know more about this when I read the telegrams when I arrive at the ministry. [end recording]

Zippori on Agreement

TA1180845Y Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0605 GMT 18 Sep 78 TA

[From the Morning Newsreel]

[Text] The Camp David agreement carries many concessions which are significant from a security point of view. Apart from withdrawal from the territory, the Israeli airfields in the Sinai will be handed over to Egyptian civilian administration. Military correspondent Yosi 'Abbadi spoke with Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Zippori about the significance and importance of the agreement from a security point of view. [begin recording]

[Zippori] I, together with all the people of Israel, am happy about the opening that we have. I think that this is an historic moment which we have been awaiting since the birth of Zionism. We have arrived at an opening with all Arab countries and achieved real dialog for peace with one of them. I believe that if there is a peace agreement with Egypt--even if the other Arab countries do not join it--we will have removed war from our region. At any rate, we have reduced the chance of war and increased the security of the State of Israel.

[Question] Mr Zippori, there are many concessions in the agreement from a security point of view--on territories, the airfields. What is the significance of these concessions from a security point of view?

[Answer] As far as Egypt and the Sinai are concerned we were aware of the concessions in advance and of the dangers that we were taking upon ourselves. From a military and comprehensively national point of view we saw the possibility of gambling on this risk for the sake of the achievement of a peace agreement with Egypt.

As for the other details, I do not know them yet. I support and give full credit to Prime Minister Begin who is the first prime minister of Israel to bring the people of Israel to such a moment. He and his advisers, both of whom are well versed in military matters--both former chiefs of staff and one today's foreign minister, Dayan, and the other a former air force chief and former chief of the staff (operations) branch--and who are aware of security problems, were aware of all the problems that we might face and certainly took pains to insure that these be resolved properly. At any rate, since I do not know all the details, I cannot discuss them.

[Question] In the plans prepared before the summit--plans to which you most certainly were a partner--were the risks in the concessions taken into account?

[Answer] These were taken into account. We have an analysis of all the possibilities--what we can risk and what we cannot--and in principle I would say that there is a risk in war and a risk in peace. For 30 years we have experienced the risks of war. It appears that the time has come to face the risks of peace. [end recording]

General Cabinet Reaction

TA180842Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 18 Sep 78 TA

[From the Morning Newsreel]

[Text] Correspondent Sara Frankel sums up the situation in Jerusalem, including assessments in the government about the agreement achieved at Camp David.

Well, since the prime minister informed Professor Yadin at night about the agreement achieved with Egypt, relief is felt among the cabinet ministers that the Camp David summit was concluded successfully. There was fear of a failure and awareness of the difficulties. Since this is viewed as an important and great breakthrough, as an incredible achievement, as defined by Professor Yadin, a good feeling prevails here despite the questions arising regarding the details of the agreement.

Most of the ministers prefer not to comment on the content of the agreement since they do not possess all the details. In his telephone conversation the prime minister said that the agreement was achieved thanks to extraordinarily wonderful teamwork, with everyone making his special contribution. The prime minister also said that it was almost the incredible and impossible that was achieved here.

There are ministers, especially those who support settlement and continuation of settlement in Judaea and Samaria, who prefer to wait and learn the meaning of the clause in the agreement talking about not establishing settlements, whether this refers to the 5-year period or forever. Some emphasize that the part of the agreement touching on Judaea and Samaria is based on the autonomy plan and view this as an achievement. They also view the continued presence of the IDF in the West Bank as an important, positive achievement.

It is possible to say that shock and surprise also prevail among the cabinet members, a feeling that the unexpected has happened, almost out of the blue. On the other hand there are fears and there is uncertainty regarding the exact details.

Chief Rabbis React

TA180944Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 18 Sep 78 TA

[Text] Israel's chief rabbi, Shelomo Goren, said that the tidings about the sprouts of peace should be welcomed and received with hope and happiness. He expressed the hope that this will be a peace of honor and strength and remarked that our holy rights in the land of our forefathers should be preserved. He called on the people and its chosen representatives to discuss and consider all details prudently. Rabbi Goren congratulated the prime minister and his colleagues.

Chief Rabbi 'Ovadia Yosef called on the leaders and people not to open negotiations with lightning and storm but with moderation and quiet, in order to guarantee peace to the people and to the state. Rabbi Yosef expressed the hope that when complete redemption comes the intactness of the land will also be guaranteed as promised in the visions of Israel's prophets.

Horowitz, Shelli React

TA180949Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 18 Sep 78 TA

[Excerpts] Commerce and Industry Minister Horowitz objects to the evacuation of the settlements in the Sinai. He views the Egyptian demand that Israel evacuate the settlements as a sign indicating that As-Sadat does not have in mind a full and true peace. Minister Horowitz also expressed concern about the possibility that settlement in Judaea and Samaria will be stopped.

Shelli MK Arye Eli'av said that this is a step in the right direction although it is not yet peace. He said that the struggle to have Israel embark on this way has been going for 10 years.

The Citizens Rights Movement congratulated the prime minister and the delegation members on their achievements at Camp David. The head of the movement, MK Shulamit Alloni, called on the public to support the prime minister and to shore him up toward the signing of the peace treaty.

Other Reaction Reported

TA180846Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 18 Sep 78 TA

[Excerpts] MK Ge'ula Kohen has said that she will demand that a meeting of the Herut center be convened and will express no confidence in the prime minister. In her opinion, Begin has lost the people's trust and the agreements he signed are an act of national suicide and the ultimate wiping out of Judaea and Samaria. She said that this is in fact partition and such a suicidal proposal has never come from Zionist leaders.

MK Yehuda Ben-Me'ir, one of the MAFDAL heads, said that he was shocked and that he did not expect such results. He said that there was a heavy price involved here and it was hard to digest this. However, we are dealing here also with the issue of a full and ultimate peace which is the aspiration and desire of the people. He said that he would convene the MAFDAL Knesset faction at noon.

The Democratic Movement will support the government in its efforts to sign a peace agreement within the coming weeks. The movement congratulated the prime minister and the negotiating team for achieving the agreement.

MK Amnon Rubinstein has said that all of As-Sadat's demands were achieved. He foresees opposition to the agreement even within the Likud faction. Nevertheless, he said that his party would support the government's position. In his opinion, in return for these concessions the government could have signed the same agreement 9 months ago.

MK 'Uzzi Bar'am, acting chairman of the Alinement Knesset faction, has announced that the faction will convene today to decide on an initial position regarding the agreements.

Alinement MK Bar-Lev said that as far as we have learned this was doubtlessly a great achievement for Carter but there was also vagueness regarding Judaea, Samaria and the Sinai. It seems to him that Israel has made total concessions in this connection. However, on the whole, a basis was created for the continuation of the negotiations.

MAPAM MK Me'ir Talmi said that the agreements were an opening for a future of peace in the region. According to his assessment what is being talked about is a separate agreement with Egypt and this will lead us to a grave decision on the fate of the settlements in the Yamit region. In his judgment, an exchange of territory will solve the problem of the Israeli settlements in the Sinai.

MK Me'ir Wilner from RAKAH, basing himself on the details, has said that no basic problem was solved. The only things solved perhaps were the problems of Carter, As-Sadat and Begin who are planning, in his opinion, a military alliance.

REPORT ON JOINT NUCLEAR REACTORS DENIED

TA161920Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1830 GMT 16 Sep 78 TA

[Text] Energy and Infrastructure Minister Yizhaq Moda'i denied this evening to our political correspondent Elimelekh Ram the report appearing in the Boston HERALD today according to which Israel proposed to Egypt a joint operation of two nuclear reactors in the Sinai. The paper claimed that Minister Moda'i was urgently summoned to Camp David in order formally to present the proposal to the Egyptians. Mr Moda'i told our correspondent that this is totally unfounded. He was recently in the United States but was not invited to Camp David and the entire report is fictitious.

BOMBS EXPLODE IN JERUSALEM; SEVEN INJURED

NC160937Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 16 Sep 78 NC

[Excerpts] This morning two bombs exploded near the Jaffa gate in Jerusalem. Seven persons sustained light injuries. The hospital to which they were taken has announced that all of them will be sent home today.

The Jerusalem police commander has noted that merchants located near the site of the explosion had maintained a very poor state of alert, in spite of information efforts made by the police.

HANDGRENADE THROWN AT IDF BUS IN W. BANK

TA181006Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 18 Sep 78 TA

[Text] A handgrenade was hurled at a bus carrying soldiers near the old mosque of Al-Birah. The handgrenade exploded on the road. No casualties were inflicted and no damage was done. Security forces combed the area and arrested several suspects.

MASSING OF TROOPS ON SYRIAN, LEBANESE BORDERS DENIED

JN170724Y Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 17 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Israeli military sources denied in Tel Aviv last night reports circulated by the sabotage organizations in Beirut yesterday that the IDF is massing troops all along the Israeli-Lebanese border and in the Golan Heights. The sources affirmed that everything is proceeding normally in these two areas.

TV REPORTS IDF AIRCRAFT OVERFLY BEIRUT

TA171952Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 17 Sep 78 TA

[Excerpt] Now to the situation in Lebanon. Two Israeli aircraft overflew Beirut, breaking the sound barrier. Relative calm continues in the city for the fourth day.

At the same time, Lebanese sources also denied reports alleging that Israeli forces are concentrating along the northern border.

The terrorists report that they are continuing to maintain a defensive alert in the southern area.

RADIO REPORTS ON CLASHES IN SOUTHERN LEBANON

NC171234Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 17 Sep 78 NC

[Excerpt] In the eastern enclave in southern Lebanon, artillery exchanges were renewed at noon between the terrorists and the militias and the Phalangists.

Our reporter Yehezqel Hame'iri says that the terrorists directed intermittent fire from their positions in Ramat Arnon against the enclave's villages. The militias returned the fire.

CHIEF OF STAFF COMMENTS ON SITUATION IN LEBANON

TA171423Y Jerusalem POST in English 17 Sep 78 p 2 TA

[Text] (ITIM)--Syria has decided to impose its rule in Lebanon, whether by force or through other means, Chief of Staff Rav-Aluf Rafa'el Eytan said in a special Rosh Hashana interview on the army radio yesterday.

Eytan said the terrorists are not taking part in the current fighting, because the Syrians are doing their work for them, intending to end all Christian opposition, in both the north and the south of the country. He added that, in his estimation, the Syrians are capable of doing this.

Eytan confirmed reports of terrorists infiltration into southern Lebanon despite the presence of UN soldiers there. He also said the UN forces were trying to carry out their duties, and the Israel Government has expressed its satisfaction over this fact.

In answer to a question, Eytan said the strength of Israel's opponents on the eastern front was building up more quickly than that of Egypt.

The IDF has made no changes in its battle readiness because of the current peace talks with Egypt, Eytan said. "When the government finishes talking and tells us what has been concluded, then we'll being to think about what to do." On the question of local arms production, Eytan said he favoured it wherever possible, because locally produced arms are better adapted to Middle Eastern battle conditions, and their potential is unknown to the enemy.

KNESSET APPROVES NEW FACTIONS AFTER DMC DISSOLUTION

TA171646Y Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 17 Sep 78 TA

[From the Afternoon Newsreel]

[Text] Here is a report from our Knesset correspondent: The Knesset committee today officially recognized the dissolution of the Democratic Movement for Change [DMC]. The committee approved granting the status of a faction to the two segments of the former DMC, the Democratic Movement and the Movement for Change and Initiative.

MK Assay Yaguri, who did not join either faction, has not yet approached the Knesset committee with a request to recognize him as a single-member faction.

Knesset correspondent Moshe Hakohen adds that the representatives of the two new factions have informed the Knesset committee that the representation of their members on the various Knesset committees will, for the time being, remain unchanged. The representatives of the two new factions will soon convene to discuss possible changes in representation of these committees, as well as the division of the other assets of the former DMC in the Knesset.

DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT COMMENTS ON COALITION AGREEMENT

NC170754Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 17 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Professor Yadin's Democratic Movement opposes canceling the clause in the coalition agreement which gives the movement the right to protest government decisions on settlement issues. Canceling the clause was suggested by Knesset member Ge'ula Kohen.

A [illegible] for the Democratic Movement said that a change in the coalition agreement cannot be [illegible] unilaterally. He added that the Democratic Movement is the successor of the [illegible] Movement for Change and that as far as it is concerned, the coalition agreement [illegible].

[illegible] LABOR PARTY'S NEW ARAB BODY REPORTED

TA152047Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 15 Sep 78 TA

[Text] About 100 self-employed Arab citizens, attorneys, physicians and teachers met at noon with the head of the Labor Party, MK Shim'on Peres, in a new forum of the party, the Social-Political Club sponsored by the Arab Department. The meeting took place at Bet Berl in Zofit. The head of the Arab Department, Ra'anan Kohen, told our correspondent that the heads of the local councils of the Triangle villages of Baqa Al-Gharbiyya, Kafr Qari' and Jatt, were among those present at the meeting.

COURT ORDERS HALT WORK AT BET-EL SETTLEMENT

TA171538Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 17 Sep 78 TA

[Text] Twelve inhabitants of the Bet-El area prevailed upon the high court of justice to issue an injunction against the defense minister, the military governor of Judaea and Samaria and the commander of the Ramallah District, asking the three to explain why IDF soldiers should not be prevented from building houses for Israeli inhabitants in the area. The court has also issued an interim injunction ordering the defense authorities to refrain from carrying out any construction or excavating work or populating the existing buildings until a permanent decision on the appeal is made.

Reacting to this, Gush Emunim members told correspondent Shemu'el Tal that in their opinion the decision will have grave repercussions for the future of settlement beyond the green line.

The Gush secretariat was scheduled to convene this afternoon to discuss its reaction to the court's decision.

Gush Emunim Reaction

TA171951Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 17 Sep 78 TA

[Excerpt] The Gush Emunim secretariat decided tonight to make an urgent approach to the cabinet to get it to make the settlements in Judaea and Samaria subject to Israeli law. This came after they learned about the injunction issued by the high court of justice ordering the security forces to stop construction work and efforts to populate the settlement of Bet-El.

The appeal to the high court of justice was submitted by 12 Arab inhabitants of the adjacent village of Al-Birah. The court ordered the defense minister, the military governor of Judaea and Samaria and the commander of the Ramallah District to explain--within 40 days--why the IDF soldiers should not refrain from undertaking construction work for settlers from Israel inside the territory of the camp.

Our correspondent says that this is the second case in the last few months in which the high court has ordered work in the settlements halted following appeals by inhabitants from Judaea and Samaria.

However, the Bet-El settlers managed to move into the settlement's new buildings before the court order was issued, and today approximately 40 families reside in the area.

JERUSALEM: JORDAN'S PLAN TO AID W. BANK FAILS

NC170832Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 17 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari has learned that Jordan has not succeeded in its efforts to recruit sufficient amounts of money from the oil countries for the benefit of institutions in Judaea and Samaria.

The budget for the coming year is now being prepared in Jordan and several mayors in Judaea and Samaria have been asked to refrain, at this stage, from submitting requests for development projects and from visiting Amman.

Sources in East Jerusalem told our correspondent that the oil countries have apparently notified Jordan that they are not willing to pay twice, that is directly to the municipalities and again through Amman.

MAJLIS GIVES VOTE OF CONFIDENCE TO SHARIF-EMAMI

LD160724Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0700 GMT 16 Sep 78 LD

[Text] An extraordinary open session of the National Consultative Assembly was held at 0900 this morning with Mr 'Abdollah Riazi in the chair and with Prime Minister Mr Ja'far Sharif-Emami and members of the cabinet attending. The prime minister delivered an hour-long speech in reply to the Majlis representatives. Following the prime minister, Mr Mohsen Rezeshkpur, the representative of Khorramshahr, on the basis of the Majlis internal rules of order, spoke on a point of order. Then voting by ballot was announced by Mr 'Abdollah Riazi. The representatives then placed their votes in the ballot box.

Following the counting and reading of the votes, the Majlis gave a vote of confidence to the government of Mr Ja'far Sharif-Emami of 176 votes for, 16 against and 2 abstaining.

Then Mr Ja'far Sharif-Emami expressed his thanks to the representatives of the National Consultative Assembly and emphasized that he will think only of the interests of the country.

Sharif-Emami Addresses Majlis

LD161720Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 16 Sep 78 LD

[Report on reply to speeches of Majlis representatives by Sharif-Emami, prime minister of Iran--read by announcer]

[Excerpt] At the outset of the extraordinary open session of the National Consultative Assembly today, Mr Sharif-Emami replied to the speeches made by Majlis representatives during the past 5 days in opposition to or in agreement with the government program. In his speech addressed to the representatives, Mr Sharif-Emami said:

I never imagined that we had such accomplished speakers in this Majlis and, perhaps, the reason was that these speeches were not published. But, indeed, it is a cause for hope that I have seen how the representatives have debated here, with such a clear voice, certain aspects of what the people are saying. And herein lies the dignity of democracy and freedom: Differences should come to light and be voiced. I must say that if you noticed the introduction with which the government prefaced its program you would find, on the whole, what the representatives have so far stated. Of course, just as you have noticed, all the statements were also reflected outside the Majlis; this was, more than anything else, so that the nation, too, should know that there are people here who reiterate their thoughts and words and also reflect their thoughts.

Mr Sharif-Emami said: It is axiomatic that governments should be able to endure and heed the statements of the opposition, and you have noticed that this patience and forebearance were used as far as possible. There is no doubt that what you have graciously said will be heeded by the government; that is, these instances will be immediately put into effect [as heard], but some of these require time.

Mr Sharif-Emami then said: We will try to reduce the people's problems, and to the extent possible we will request from his imperial majesty the shahanshah a decision on such measures as the release of prisoners, acts of pardon and military service. What the government has the power to do will also be the subject of attention.

Mr Sharif-Emami then added: I have been serving this country for some 48 years, and here I have gained a little experience. Throughout this period I have conducted all my duties with complete good will and truthfulness. My flesh, skin and bones are from this country. I was born in this country and will die for this realm. I have faith in my work. You should know that I have not accepted this responsibility for love of the dignity of office, particularly during these troubled times. But I accepted this responsibility since I fully sensed the danger that threatened our national unity and identity and the inception of the chaos that was engulfing the realm. I am confident that you are fair enough to know that our problem today is not one of opponents and supporters. Today, my problem and that of others is the question of the realm. If the persidency of the Senate is considered to be my sin, then I accept, but the representatives should also accept their responsibility. Come, let us join hands and work along the path of the homeland: I am determined to travel along this road even if that should cost me my life.

The prime minister then replied to the speeches of each of the representatives who spoke during the past 5 days in the National Consultative Assembly and said: The government has amply demonstrated that in hearing the criticisms of the representatives--even though lack of fairplay was shown by them--it enjoys sufficient forebearance and fortitude; and the government deems this absolutely necessary for strengthening Iran's parliamentary democracy. An instance of this good will is the removal of every responsibility for publishing the statements made by the people's representatives in the Majlis. You might confirm that this demonstrates the government's complete faith in democracy and its profound respect for the realm's legislature.

Continuing his speech, the prime minister said: According to Mr Eshaqi-Nezhad, during the 3 years since the inception of the Majlis the government has not carried out a positive measure. This seems to show a lack of consideration, since a great deal of positive work has been carried out. But it is also clear that a great deal of work which should have been implemented has not been implemented. But in principle, if governments in the past did not carry out any measures, the present government should not take the blame for it. However, in spite of this, we sat here and heard all the criticisms of the past and benefited a great deal. Since, as I have said, our goal is to solve the realm's problems, we will make full use of the guidance, proposals and views of the representatives toward this end, and we are not dogmatic on any subject.

Referring to the speech by Mr Eshaqi-Nezhad, the representative of Tabriz, he said: He was good enough to say that the philosophy of governments is to bring about order and not disorder. The government is fully aware of this and has no differences with him in this respect, and every measure which we have undertaken has been to bring about this order.

Mr Eshaqi-Nezhad was good enough to say certain things about the labor law and labor questions which shall be fully heeded and acted on by the government. Also, with regard to the utilization of 2,000 housing units in Tabriz, which he referred to, I have immediately issued instructions for an investigation in order to take speedy action so that, should there have been any lack of attention and nonchalance in this respect, those responsible may be punished. However, in principle, in order to solve such problems it behooves us to pay attention to a reminder by Mr Musavi-Maku'i, who was good enough to say that the representatives should help the government so that it may be able to succeed in implementing the realm's programs and in fighting the elements of corruption and corrupt individuals.

likewise, the remarks made by Mr Musavi-Maku'i are correct in that we should pay such attention to the question of education and training and its aims, so that the realm's education and training may become the most reliable weapon for safeguarding the country and for the progress and advancement of Iranian society. We welcome proposals and reminders given by Mr Musavi-Maku'i, such as paying attention to the personality of the teacher, ending discrimination, expanding technical and vocational training and preventing the sending of students abroad prior to secondary school. We will not shrink from any effort [illegible]der to remedy shortcomings.

Continuing his speech, Mr Sharif-Emami said: Here, too, I wish to say a few words to Mr Pezeshkpur. He said that words no longer solved the realm's problems. This is absolutely true; and it is for this very reason and by understanding this very reality that we say: One can justly judge this government when the result of its work comes to light. In this very short time the government has carried out measures which previously, if they were not impossible to carry out, were at least deemed difficult. It is axiomatic that during the time allotted to the government the government's record of action shall show how honest it has been and will show the government's faith and conviction in carrying out the work of the people by solving problems and removing dissatisfaction.

Referring to the speech by the representative of Khorramshahr, the prime minister said: Mr Pezeshkpur was good enough to speak about the period when I was Senate president. I have never done anything which would result in weakening the legislature of the realm. I do not think that such weakening action applies to me. I have never throughout my period of service in this realm brought about the conditions for setting up a bureaucratic-totalitarian government, as mentioned by Mr Pezeshkpur. My request from the opponents of the government is not to be in a hurry to judge this government, since on the basis of the exact same things mentioned by each of the gentlemen, should we succeed in serving and in solving the people's problems, there would then be no reason for the representatives opposing the government to remain within the ranks of the opposition. We hope that it would not be long before it becomes clear to those opposing the government that we have no other aim or view except to serve the people, to solve public problems and to secure order, calm and prosperity for the entire people. In the meantime, may I make it clear that we accept the responsibility for all our actions and we consider ourselves responsible vis-a-vis the two chambers of the Majlis.

Parliament Debate Reported

LD152046 [Editorial Report LD] Tehran Domestic Service in Persian at 1620 GMT on 15 September begins a recorded relay of the fifth extraordinary session of the Majlis debate on the government program. The relay, which is still in progress, concerns speeches by a number of deputies for and against the program. One of the more significant speeches is by Deputy Mo'ini, who, after referring to a number of mistakes and shortcomings by previous governments, says:

"The prime minister is not in the Majlis. During the few minutes I have left, however, I wish to address him. Mr Sharif-Emami, two great mistakes led to the present problems for the country: first, the false reports handed to the shah by those who wish to enlarge their so-called achievements as well as gloss over the improper implementation of the 19 principles of the shah-people revolution; second, there are the mistakes made in connection with establishing proper relations with the religious leaders.

"Mr Prime Minister, the role undertaken by you at this period of time is a historic one. As for my own views, hoping that you have already fulfilled all your heart's desires, that you entertain no more vain hopes, I am going to cast my vote for you conditionally. You lack nothing; you are closest to the shahanshah. Let me be quite frank with you: Do not waste this golden opportunity. Act decisively and use every single minute. Save the life of this sick patient through a major operation. Prove your honesty and service to the shahanshah and the Iranian people; otherwise, history will judge you differently.

"Try to solve the problem of the religious leaders in any way possible--this is the old foundation for the protection of our independence and monarchy. This strong and stable foundation is being eroded by colonial termites in the form of Baha'ism, discontent and indifference to religious precepts. This foundation is now facing collapse. You must try to restore it."

The recorded relay of the fifth extraordinary session of the Majlis debate on the government program lasts 212 minutes and ends at 1952 GMT. With today's relay the debate on the program ends.

Martial Law Proposal Approved

LD171303Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 17 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The government's proposal on the declaration of martial law in Tehran and 11 other cities was approved in today's extraordinary session of the Majlis. The voting was 152 for the proposal, 22 against it and 3 abstentions.

CURFEW HOURS CHANGED IN TEHRAN, OTHER AREAS

LD170740Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0600 GMT 17 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Curfew hours for Tehran and district have been reduced. According to Communique No 11 by the Military Governorate of Tehran and district in order to further ease the situation of the citizens of Tehran and district and ease movement, curfew hours, which had been from 2200 to 0500, according to Communique No 7, are now changed to 2300 to 0430.

We hope the citizens, by observing the ordinance of the Military Governorate, will do their utmost to cooperate and make life easier for the public.

Change in Karaj

LD171902Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1600 GMT 17 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The Military Governorate of Karaj in its Communique No 6 today announced that, following previous communiques, and for the welfare of the citizens of Karaj, the curfew hours will henceforth be from 2300 until 0430 hours. The Karaj Military Governorate expects all the people to observe regulations, as in the past, continue their cooperation.

[Signed] Karaj military governor, Brig Mir-Shahpur Mir-Hadi

Change in Shiraz

LD161740Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1600 GMT 16 Sep 78 LD

[Text] According to Communique No 7 from the Shiraz military governor, issued today, curfew hours have been reduced. Consequently, the curfew hours in Shiraz will be from 2300 to 0500.

SHAH TO CONTINUE DEMOCRATIZATION PROGRAM

TA161912Y Paris AFP in English 1846 GMT 16 Sep 78 TA

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 16 (AFP)--Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi said today that he had no intention of abdicating and that his son would succeed him at the proper time. Speaking to a French TV team, the shah admitted that the situation had altered since the imposition of martial law, but asked what would happen if he stood down. Asked if he could rule indefinitely through fear, he replied, "No, and that is why we have started and why we are continuing with the process of democratisation."

The shah said that he had met the religious leaders and that they were not hostile to him. He and the ayatollahs of the holy city of Qom had the same aim in mind--the application of the constitution, he said. The "Islamic-Marxist" opposition was probably being manipulated, he said, but he added that he did not know by whom. He described Iran's relations with the Soviet Union as "excellent."

The shah has already said that his son, Crown Prince Reza Pahlavi, would succeed him when he turned 28.

THREE 'SABOTEURS' FIRE ON MARTIAL LAW PATROLS

LD162050Y Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 16 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Three saboteurs dressed in military uniforms began firing at martial law patrols in the Iranian northwestern city of Tabriz yesterday. In the exchange of fire, six military patrols, one civilian and two saboteurs were killed. The third saboteur has been arrested.

3 DAYS OF MOURNING DECLARED FOR EARTHQUAKE VICTIMS

LD171700Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1600 GMT 17 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The devastating, intense and tragic earthquake in southern Khorasan Province, which caused heavy casualties and losses to property, has dominated news developments in our country today. Following the earthquake in Tabas and Ferdows in which many of our countrymen have lost their lives, the imperial armed forces, on orders from the shah, supreme commander in chief, have been immediately rushed to the aid of the victims. Her imperial majesty the shahbanu has called on the countrymen to help the earthquake victims. Following the report of the earthquake and the resultant heavy tolls, the government has declared 3 days of national mourning, and a committee for relief to the victims has been formed. According to the latest reports, the dimension of the southern Khorasan earthquake is so extensive that it is not possible at the moment to assess the extent of casualties and material damage. According to the Red Lion and Sun Society [Red Cross equivalent], food, clothing and other necessities continue to be sent to the victims. Mobile hospitals, doctors and nurses have also been sent to the area.

PAKISTAN

CHAUDHRY ISSUES PRESIDENCY SUCCESSION ORDER

BK160950Y Karachi Overseas Service in English 0030 GMT 16 Sep 78 BK

[Text] President Fazal Elahi Chaudhry has issued the president succession order, 1978. It lays down that the chief martial law administrator or a nominee of his shall be the president in the event of the office falling vacant for any reason. The chief martial law administrator shall hold the office until a president is elected in accordance with the constitution or until he designates any other person to hold that office. An oath of office has also been described by the order which, among other things, requires the new president to swear that he believes in the unity and oneness of Almighty Allah, Prophet Mohammad, peace be upon Him, being the last of the prophets; the Book of Allah, the Holy Koran, [words indistinct] and all requirements and teachings of the Holy Koran and the Sunnah.

HAQ TAKES OFFICES AS PRESIDENT 16 SEPTEMBER

BK161320Y Karachi Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 16 Sep 78 BK

[Text] The chief of the army staff and chief martial law administrator, Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, was sworn in as president of Pakistan in Rawalpindi this afternoon. The oath of office was administered by the chief justice of Pakistan, Mr Justice S. Anwarul Haq. The ceremony was attended by federal ministers and ministers of state, acting governors of the provinces, the chief of the naval staff, chief of the air staff, deputy chief of the army staff, martial law administrators, judges of the Supreme Court, federal secretaries, army officers and the governor of the State Bank of Pakistan.

HAQ DESCRIBES CENTO AS ONLY PAPER TREATY

BK161000Y Karachi Overseas Service in English 0030 GMT 16 Sep 78 BK

[Text] The chief of the army staff and chief martial law administrator, Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, has described the CENTO as a treaty on paper only with no significance whatsoever. In an interview with TIME magazine he said in the current day it is better to be nonalined than alined. In this connection he referred to India and Afghanistan and said the security of both of these countries is underwritten by the Soviet Union, yet they are supposed to be nonalined countries.

ELEVEN LEFT-WING GROUPS FORM ALLIANCE

BK161612Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1515 GMT 16 Sep 78 BK

[Text] Islamabad, Sep 16 (AFP)--Eleven left-wing groups belonging to different national and provincial labour and peasant organisations in Pakistan formed an alliance yesterday. The leftist front called the Peoples Democratic Alliance will be headed by veteran socialist leader and chief of the Mazdoor Kisan (Labour Peasant) Party, Afzal Bangash. Abid Hassan Minto, leader of the Pakistan Socialist Party, was elected secretary general of the alliance. The decision to merge came in the wake of a 2-day meeting of like-minded groups in Punjab's capital, Lahore. No decision regarding membership of Mairaj Mohammad Khan's National Democratic Front and Sind Hari Committee, another left-wing farmers group, could be taken in the meeting. Khan's front already groups three leftist parties and enjoys the support of several socialist elements.

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

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